

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENCE ON U.S. CAPABILITIES, SOVIET THREAT

MK010807Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Aug 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Cheng Chun [6774 6874]: "American Thinking on Future Strategy Against the Soviet Union--A Brief Introduction to the Book 'Grand Strategy of the 1980's' Newly Published in the United States"]

[Text] Facing the browbeating Soviet offensive in the contention for world hegemony, the Americans have been engaging in extensive debates over the position of the United States in the world and its strategy for the future. Published by the Institute of Public Policies of American Enterprises, "Grand Strategy of the 1980's" reflects the views of this debate.

This book carries five articles--"A National Policy Which Is Militarily Too Weak" by Maxwell Taylor, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; "U.S. Grand Strategy in the Next Decade" by Bruce Holloway, former commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Command; "The Soviet Strategy and the Corresponding U.S. Strategy" by Elmo Zumwalt Jr., former chief of U.S. Naval Operations; "A Few Ideas About Our Future National Strategy" by Theodore Milton, former chief of staff of the U.S. Tactical Air Command; and "U.S. Strategic Policy of the 1980's" by Bruce Palmer Jr., former deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Army. While differing on minor points, the views of these five authors are basically the same. Zumwalt asserts: "Obviously the Soviet Union is the chief rival of the United States." According to Holloway, "grand strategy" means "using all the forces of a society to support the realization of its security plans."

The authors of these articles believe that in the next decade the United States will be facing a "world in upheaval." New centers of strength may emerge in addition to the five current centers of strength--the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, Japan and China. The next decade will remain a so-called "world of two poles, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union," in which the Soviet Union will continue to be the "chief rival" of the United States in "contending for world leadership" and will "pose the greatest military threat to the United States." Apart from this, as the industrial countries become more and more dependent on the Third World's natural resources, they will fight more vigorously for the resources they need, so that the contradiction between the industrial countries and the raw material exporting countries will sharpen.

The authors of these articles emphasize the threat the United States is facing. However, they believe the possibilities for war breaking out in the 1980's are not very high. Their reasoning is the United States and the Soviet Union have reached "a general balance" and are in a situation of "mutual intimidation," which forces them to "avoid a nuclear war." To realize its wild ambition of "ruling the world," the Soviet Union will mainly "take advantage of the inherent weaknesses of the capitalist system to topple the United States and its partners." By the time it has to resort to military strength, it will "employ agents where possible to avoid involving its armed forces directly in battle." For this reason, the authors point out that conventional military strength has become more important and has even become the "only usable strength."

The United States is facing "threats from various quarters" in addition to a Soviet "global offensive." In particular, the Soviet Union is attempting to control both the waters neighboring the Cape of Good Hope and the routes in the South Atlantic to "strangle economically Europe and the United States."

The authors of these articles deeply feel that the United States is "militarily too weak" and "its means does not tally with its ends." They suggest using political, economic and military strength comprehensively to materialize the "grand strategy" for the "security goals" of the United States: Politically, it will be necessary to avoid carrying out the "policy of not using arms for defense when needed." On the one hand, it will be necessary economically to win over certain "economic allies" who can supply raw materials on a long-term basis; on the other hand, it will be necessary to stop the unrestrained export of supplies and advanced technology to the Soviet Union. Militarily, in the course of maintaining a nuclear balance with the Soviet Union, vigorous efforts should be made to develop "technical superiority," to increase conventional strength and strategical mobility and, in particular, to "concentrate energies or strengthening naval forces" to insure that there is sufficient power to cope with the Soviet global offensive. The articles also put forward some concrete suggestions on building up U.S. forces, such as manufacturing B-1 bombers.

While putting forward numerous suggestions, these articles express the feeling that the United States is now incapable of expanding its armed forces, its allies are politically and economically "weak," and its overseas bases are unreliable. Therefore, they point out that external military intervention should be conducted "with caution." Palmer proposes a "strategy of selective intervention." He suggests "striving to avoid the U.S.-Soviet nuclear war" and "limiting the unavoidable hostilities to non-nuclear, conventional wars." He believes the United States has direct interests in the Western hemisphere, Europe and the Middle East and it should protect these interests; the U.S. Army should not be involved in Africa and the subcontinent of South Asia, both of which are far from the United States and lack useful bases.

The authors of this book were formerly high-ranking U.S. military officials. Some of them suggest adopting a tough policy toward the Soviet Union. However, their current "prescriptions" for increasing U.S. military strength to cope with the Soviet threat still fall within the scope of a defensive posture. This is a profile reflecting that the United States is in a passive situation and its strength is not equal to its will.

RECENT U.S., USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTING REPORTED

0W011320Y Peking NCNA in English 1125 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union and the United States have stepped up underground nuclear tests recently, according to reports reaching here.

The U.S. Department of Energy announced the detection of a Soviet nuclear test explosion in central Siberia on the night of August 28. Taking place only four days after the previous test, the explosion was the 10th Soviet underground nuclear test detected this year.

The United States also detonated a nuclear warhead below the desert at the Nevada test site yesterday. The explosion had a power with a maximum equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. It was the seventh U.S. underground nuclear test made public this year and the 317th since the United States and the Soviet Union concluded "the partial nuclear test ban treaty" in 1963.

The two superpowers have vigorously advocated the "complete prohibition of nuclear tests" and conducted "nuclear test ban" negotiations in Geneva, but facts show that they have invariably camouflaged their arms expansion with rhetoric about disarmament.

I. 6 Sep 78

A 3

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WESTERN COUNTRIES' ECONOMIES REMAIN UNSTABLE

OW052039Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--The economy in the Western capitalist countries remains unstable with inflationary pressure, continuing low investment and growing unemployment, points out the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Office in a 1977-78 world trade report today.

The report says that though some main capitalist countries made some progress in checking inflation, there are "worrisome prospects." In the United States, inflationary pressures are rising once again and in Western Europe, the prospects for further reduction of inflation rates are diminishing and there is low investment. In almost all the industrial nations including the United States, the report says, the real investment for fixed capital remains lower than that of 1973, the pre-crisis level.

Referring to the economy of the Western capitalist nations in 1977, the report says that the production growth of these countries was only 3.5 percent, less than half of 1976. The growths of their gross national production and trade volume were also well below that of 1976.

The report says that in terms of value, world trade was estimated to have reached 1,120 billion U.S. dollars in 1977, up about 13 percent from 1976. However, due to the sharp drop of the exchange rate of the dollar, the real trade value increased only 4 percent, still well below the 11 percent growth in 1976.

UNITED STATES

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW052053Y Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--A Chinese municipal administration delegation left here for a visit to the United States of America at the invitation of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

The delegation, with Chao Peng-fei, advisor to the Peking Municipal Administration Society, as leader and Yen Yu-min, advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Administration Society, as deputy leader, consists of representatives from Peking, Shanghai, Kwangchow, Nanking, Shenyang and Sian.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-Jung, Vice-Chairman Chia Ting-chih of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and an official of the Liaison Office of the United States of America, Mr. Charles T. Sylvester.

SOVIET UNION

NCNA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET SOUTHEAST ASIAN 'BRIDGEHEAD'

0W061740Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 6 Sep 78 0W

[NCNA correspondent commentary: "Guard Against Setting Up 'Reliable Bridgehead in Southeast Asia' by Soviet Union"]

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has openly declared that Vietnam is "a reliable bridgehead of socialism in Southeast Asia" and has recently pledged again and again its "resolute support" for Vietnam's efforts "to strengthen its international positions." Responding enthusiastically, the Vietnamese authorities have expressed the determination "to bring into play its role as an outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia" and sent envoys to win the support of the Southeast Asian countries to such a role. How Vietnam and the Soviet Union echoed each other in this matter shows that Vietnam is placed in a very important position in the Soviet aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and that the relations between them are that of the "headquarters" and the "bridgehead."

The countries in Southeast Asia will be the first to be affected by the setting up of a "reliable bridgehead" there by the Soviet Union. Under the support of the Soviet Union and in pursuit of regional hegemonism and the establishment of an "Indochina federation," this "bridgehead" has waged successive armed aggressions against Kampuchea, repeatedly plotted subversion and even openly advocated the "building of bases" in Kampuchea and called for the overthrow of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. At the same time, the Soviet Union is penetrating into Southeast Asia through this "bridgehead" in an attempt to replace the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with an "Asian collective security system" in a disguised form. Acting with this intention, the Soviet Union in collaboration with Vietnam has recently changed its attitude towards the ASEAN, from regarding it with extreme hostility to adopting a both tough and soft tactic toward it.

Through this "bridgehead," the Soviet Union proposes the establishment of a "region of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN is asked to extend its scope, reform its organization and establish "regional cooperation in Southeast Asia" "on new bases" and "in keeping with the new situation." The Soviet propaganda machine extols the Vietnamese proposal as "coinciding in many points with the ASEAN plan to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, freedom and neutrality" and calls on the ASEAN members to speedily "respond to Vietnam's desire to work jointly for peace and security in Southeast Asia."

However, when the ASEAN member states began to become more and more suspicious of and alert against a Soviet intrigue hidden behind honeyed words, the Kremlin began to wield again its stick. A ministerial conference between the United States and the ASEAN was held in Washington on August 3 and 4 to discuss "economic cooperation" and "mutually beneficial relationship." The Kremlin immediately set its propaganda machine in motion against it, claiming that the ASEAN would be pushed by the United States "to the road of militarisation" and "to the knocking together of a military bloc."

A Soviet "bridgehead" in Southeast Asia is also spearheaded against Japan, Australia, and other second world countries in West Europe which have traditional and close relations with the Southeast Asian nations. It is especially a substantial threat to Japan.

The JOURNALISTS LEAGUE BULLETIN of Japan said in an editorial not long ago: "Vietnam will provide important bases for the Soviet Pacific Fleet," thereby presenting "a greater military threat to Japan." An article in the Japanese weekly COURIER says Soviet infiltration and expansion in the ASEAN region by making use of Vietnam may pose the danger of "cutting the arteries of Japan." "Two communication arteries crucial for Japan's economy lie in the ASEAN region, because the one for shipping Middle and Near East oil, and the other for shipping Australian iron ore to Japan converge in this region." When the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty was concluded recently, it was this "bridgehead" which attacked it maliciously right after the same was done by Moscow. It may be seen from this that this "bridgehead" cannot have much "independence and initiative" in its policy toward Japan.

Using Vietnam as a "bridgehead" in its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia is an important part of Moscow's global strategy in the contention for world hegemony with the United States. At present, Europe is the focus of this contention. While in Asia and Africa, the Soviet Union are using "two pairs of pincers" to reduce American influence and boost its own supremacy. A pair of pincers is the Cuban forces which serve Moscow in Africa and the other is the Vietnamese authorities known as "Cuba in Asia." These "two pairs of pincers" are sapping in coordinate action from the East and the West the U.S. strategic position on the maritime routes from the west Pacific, the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. If Moscow succeeds in its two schemes, backing Hanoi to establish the "Indochina federation" and replacing the ASEAN with the "Asia collective security system," it can force the United States to withdraw from the Pacific in the east and cut its sea route from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean in the west, thereby placing the United States in economic and military plight and facilitating the joining up of the Asian and European regions of the Soviet Union by sea routes. The intensified contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in Southeast Asia will enable the states in the region to see ever more urgently the need to "drive the wolf out at the front door and prevent the tiger from coming in at the back door."

The "Bridgehead" is, of course, also a pawn in the Soviet attempt to encircle China. Moscow has set up a "bridgehead" on the Sino-Soviet border area. Now it only erects another "bridgehead" in the south. The history of the People's Republic of China has shown that the people of China fear neither encirclement by imperialism and social-imperialism nor their blockade. New China has grown up and been steeled in such an encirclement and blockade.

What people should see clearly is that the Soviet Union will divert the attention of the world's people away from its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia by continuing to incite its "bridgehead" in Southeast Asia to carry on the anti-China and anti-Chinese activities. This is a vicious Soviet device of killing two birds with one stone, namely, to harm China, and, even more, to bring trouble to the Southeast Asian countries.

SOVIET ARMS MODERNIZATION, CAPABILITIES CITED

0W011200Y Peking NCNA in English 1109 GMT 1 Sep 78 0W

[Text] London, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--"The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have continued their steady accretion of numbers of weapons during the past year and have added new sophisticated systems to their inventories," says the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies today.

In a press release issued on the occasion of its publication of "The Military Balance 1977-1978," the institute points out that with regard to strategic systems, "the two superpowers modernized, and in some areas expanded, their capabilities within the limits" imposed by their previous agreements in numerical terms.

The Soviet Union proceeded in the past year with broad modernization of its inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) and bomber capabilities. During the past year, at least 370 new ICBMs--SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19--were deployed in multiple independently-targetable re-entry vehicles and other modes. "At sea, the Soviet Union's SLBM inventory is becoming more capable" with the addition of 7 Delta submarines. In the air, "deployment for the Backfire B bombers continued at a rate of approximately 25 per year, and development proceeded on new air-to-surface missiles," the institute says.

In non-strategic nuclear systems, it adds, the deployment of Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missiles continued throughout the year. "There are now approximately 100 in service, all deployed in range of targets in Western Europe and the Middle East," the institute points out.

In conventional forces, the Soviet Union has added 7,000 tanks of all types last year to bring its total from 43,000 to 50,000. And the Soviet Navy continued its growth in size and quality while the deployment of new fighters with improved range, payload and avionics also continued, the institute says.

The institute stresses that the rapid growth of the Soviet military forces "has left NATO and the West further behind."

A comparison of military strengths between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in northern and central Europe indicates that the Soviet forces are still in an offensive position, the institute notes. In that theatre, the institute says, the Warsaw Pact has now 70 division equivalents with 943,000 combat manpower, 21,100 main battle tanks and 4,055 tactical aircraft in operational service, while NATO has only 27 division equivalents with 626,000 men, 7,000 tanks and 2,375 aircraft.

In assessing the military balance at sea, the institute says, "there seems little doubt that Soviet naval forces now pose a threat to NATO which must be taken into account in making any judgment as to the state of the global balance between East and West."

ARREST OF U.S. DEMONSTRATORS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

OW051943Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Seven American young tourists staged a demonstration in Moscow's Red Square yesterday calling for Soviet and U.S. disarmament but were suppressed by Soviet police, according to Western news agency reports from Moscow.

The group of Americans opened a banner proclaiming in Russian "USSR and U.S.A.--Disarm" just as the guard was being changed at the Lenin mausoleum a few yards away. Immediately, men in civilian clothes pulled the banner from them and ripped it up. At that moment two other protesters on either side of the square threw hundreds of Russian-language leaflets into the air calling for disarmament by the two superpowers.

Squads of uniformed and plainclothes police moved in on the demonstrators. 35-year-old broadcaster Jerry Coffin from New York and three other demonstrators were arrested. Another three escaped. Jim Gallagher of the Chicago TRIBUNE, Charles Bierbauer of the American Broadcasting Co. (ABC) and cameraman Kurt Hoeffle of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) who were at the scene covering the demonstrators were also arrested. They were taken to the police station, questioned for about 20 minutes and released.

Six British tourists were arrested and briefly detained in the middle of the confusion.

The Soviet authorities keep on proclaiming their desire for disarmament but suppressed those who called for disarmament. This has once again shows their so-called "sincerity" in disarmament.

NORTH ASIA

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS JAPANESE NEWS COMMENTATORS

OW060850Y Peking NCNA in English 0836 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met a Japanese news commentators delegation with Kenzo Uchida as leader and Kinzo Kobayashi as secretary general.

The delegation consists of chief commentators of 13 Japanese newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting and television stations.

Vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping extended welcome to the first delegation from the Japanese press circles to China after the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty was signed, and answered their questions on current international situation, the economic, technical and trade exchanges between China and Japan, and the prospects for the development of their friendly relations after the conclusion of the treaty.

Japanese correspondents residing in Peking attended the meeting.

Present were Wang Chen, deputy director of the Information Department, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

The 13-member delegation arrived here on September 4 on a friendly visit to China.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION HOSTS PEKING BANQUET

OW051713Y Peking NCNA in English 1552 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--The economic and trade delegation of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade led by Chairman Aiichiro Fujiyama gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

Among the guests were Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned, including Tuan Yun, Sung Yang-chu, Chou Feng-ming, Liu Hsueh-hsin, Hsiao Peng, Tu Tzu-tuan, Kao Hsiu, Wang Yao-ting, Keng Tao-ming and Yeh Lin.

Chairman Aichiro Fujiyama and Vice-Chairman Liao Chong-chih proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. They expressed the hope that the economic, technical and trade exchanges between the two countries would continue to develop and the two peoples would live in friendship for generations to come.

The delegation will leave here shortly to visit Tientsin and Kueilin before returning home.

PEKING REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE FETES JAPANESE GROUP

OW051947Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a reception this evening for a citizens' group for Japan-China friendship from Japan's Toyama Prefecture. The group is led by Seiji Morioka with Takeo Matsui, Haruyuki Okamoto and Seinen Matsumura as deputy leaders.

Vice-chairman Wang Hsiao-i of the municipal revolutionary committee presided over the reception, attended by Chang Yu, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service, and leading members of other organizations.

Toyama was the native prefecture of the late Mr. Kenzo Matsumura, an old friend of the Chinese people for his contribution to Sino-Japanese friendship. Celebrating the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, Chinese and Japanese friends present at the reception pledged to carry on Mr. Matsumura's work and make common effort for lasting friendship between the two peoples.

In the course of the reception, artists from the central nationalities song and dance ensemble and some visitors sang Chinese and Japanese songs.

The group, numbering 127 people, flew in yesterday after visiting Shanghai.

PRC-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP CELEBRATES DPRK ANNIVERSARY

OW051953Y Peking NCNA in English 1953 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Red-Star China-Korea Friendship People's commune on the outskirts of Peking held a meeting this afternoon, celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Korean Ambassador and Madame Chon Myong-su and embassy officials attended.

Hsing Chun-hua, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee spoke first at the meeting. He said that the heroic Korean people had carried out arduous struggles in the past decades under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party. After the great victories of the anti-Japanese armed struggles and the fatherland liberation war, they went on to win splendid achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

The Korean people, the commune chairman said, held high the banners of the three great revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural, worked in the chollima (winged horse) style and had built Korea into a socialist country with a solid foundation of an independent national economy, with a powerful all-people defence system and with a splendid national culture. "We are overjoyed at these splendid achievements of the Korean people," Hsing Chun-hua stated.

He wished the Korean people still greater victories in the course of implementing the grand second 7-year plan under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su in his speech recalled the glorious fighting course the Korean people had followed under the leadership of President Kim Il-song. He said that during these 30 years, the Korean people, holding high the banner of the chache idea, won the great victory in the fatherland liberation war and then carried out the struggle of socialist transformation and energetically unfolded the chollima campaign, thus ensuring a high-speed development of the productive forces.

Holding high the banners of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the ambassador continued, the Korean working people were at present in the heat of production campaigns on all fronts in order to fulfill successfully the tasks for the first year of the second 7-year plan and were striving for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su praised the commune members for the successive good results as a result of their effort to learn from Tachai and wished them still greater successes.

Present at the meeting were also Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hsien and secretary of the commune party committee Lu Chun-lin.

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

0W052033Y Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 5 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Shanghai, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, arrived here from Peking by special plane this morning, in the company of Teng Ying-chao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The distinguished Kampuchean guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and second vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Wang I-ping, member of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Han Che-i, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and Chao Hsing-chih, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; as well as more than 2,000 local people.

Hungchiao Airport today was bedecked with red banners. When Chairman Nuon Chea, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao, alighted from the plane, Comrade Peng Chung and other local leaders greeted them with warm handshakes and embraces and exchanged greetings. Two Young Pioneers presented bouquets to Chairman Nuon Chea and Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao. Nuon Chea then walked towards the welcoming crowds amid the playing of Kampuchean music.

The bouquet waving welcomers cheered in both Kampuchean and Chinese: "Warm welcome to Comrade Nuon Chea!" And "Long live China-Kampuchea friendship!" The young people danced to greet the distinguished guests. When the guests walked past a five-metre high basket of flowers, two children on top showered petals on the guests. Chairman Nuon Chea stopped and clapped in acknowledgement.

Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs section under the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee Wu Chang-kang accompanied the distinguished Kampuchean guests to Shanghai.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome Chairman Nuon Chea and all comrades on his delegation. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao attended the banquet.

In his toast, Comrade Peng Chung said it was a happy and cordial occasion for them to get together and talk about Sino-Kampuchean friendship with Chairman Nuon Chea and the Kampuchean People's Congress delegation. He noted that Comrade Pol Pot's visit to Shanghai last October had left them with fine memories. Comrade Peng Chung "spoke highly of the great victories the heroic Kampuchean people had won in building and defending the fatherland. "We in Shanghai take as their own all successes and victories of the fraternal Kampuchean people," he added.

In reply, Chairman Nuon Chea said: "We are very pleased to have the opportunity to visit this glorious city of Shanghai, and we are deeply moved by the fact that Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao accompanied us here." He conveyed the high, fraternal regards of the Kampuchean people for the Shanghai people and workers.

Comrade Nuon Chea went on to say: "Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, you are eliminating the poisonous influence of the gang of four and, holding high the great revolutionary banner of Chairman Mao, are striving to fulfill the tasks of the four modernizations put forward by the 11th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party. We wish you comrades still greater victories in your endeavour to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of the century."

At the end of the banquet, hosts and guests watched a performance of music, dances and Peking operas.

This morning, Chairman Nuon Chea and other distinguished Kampuchean guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of Comrade Peng Chung. This afternoon, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao and Comrade Wang I-ping, they visited a computer factory. They also cruised on the Whangpoo River.

CAMBODIAN DENUNCIATION OF BREZHNEV'S 'SLANDERS'

0W051733Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 5 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Press and Propaganda Department of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea, in a statement today, refuted Brezhnev's vicious slanders against Kampuchea and protested against the Soviet leaders' opposition to the Kampuchean revolution and its independent and non-aligned policy according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The statement says: "On September 1, 1978, Soviet leader Brezhnev unscrupulously slandered Democratic Kampuchea by saying that 'Kampuchea makes military provocation against Vietnam'."

It notes, "This is not the first time for the Soviet leaders to come out to oppose the Kampuchean people and revolution as well as Democratic Kampuchea. The Soviet leaders have for long adhered to its position of opposing the Kampuchean people and revolution and even resorted to successive actions. This is because independent and non-aligned Kampuchea stands in the way of their strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia and the rest of this continent."

From 1970 to 1975, the statement adds, Brezhnev and his followers had sided with the traitorous Lon Nol clique and U.S. imperialism against the Kampuchean people's national liberation war. After the nation-wide victory, he continued to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea. At the same time, the statement says, the Soviet Union supported Vietnam to make aggression, expansion and annexation of Kampuchea. The statement points out, "By the end of 1977, the Soviet Union had taken in Vietnam's large-scale invasion of Kampuchea in a vain attempt to occupy Kampuchea in one morning by the strategy of a "quick and decisive battle" just as it and its cohorts did in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Therefore, the Soviet Union sent the Soviets to take part in Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Some of them were commanders and others tank-crews. Was this the "military provocation against Vietnam" made by Kampuchea as Brezhnev alleged? Vietnam's strategy of a "quick and decisive battle" against Kampuchea met with ignominious defeat."

"Vietnam's defeat in the Kampuchean battlefield" the statement stresses, "confronts it with various difficulties at home and makes it more isolated abroad."

The Soviet Union is now bolstering up Vietnam. It is concentrating its maritime and air means of transport to send military and civilian advisers and military materiels to Vietnam, giving Vietnam a shot in the arm to carry on its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

The statement says, "The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea seriously condemn the Soviet leaders for successively engaging in activities against Kampuchea's revolution, independence and non-alignment." These actions "demonstrate the Soviet nature of opposing revolution and conducting aggression and expansion, a nature which in no way differs from that of imperialism."

It points out, "At present, the Soviet Union is making use of Vietnamese as its mercenaries, just as it is making use of Cubans to play the same role in Africa, to realize its ambition of expanding in Southeast Asia, taking Kampuchea as a springboard. The diplomatic intrigue being carried out by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the region also serves this criminal aim."

The statement says in conclusion that by upholding the stand of independence and self-reliance, the Kampuchean people will continue to foil all the criminal attempts and plots of their enemy, Vietnam, the Soviet expansionists and their followers to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and topple Democratic Kampuchea so as to defend the independent and non-aligned Kampuchea.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRV ENVOY REJECTS PRC PROTEST ON SUSPENSION OF RAIL SERVICE

OW060826Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (AFP)--A Vietnamese envoy today rejected an official Chinese protest over the "unilateral" suspension of a railway link between the two countries, Vietnamese sources said here today.

Director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, Shen Ping delivered the protest yesterday to Vietnamese Adviser Tran Trung. No details were known of the Vietnamese official's rejection of the protest.

China has denounced Vietnam's decision to carry out repairs on the border bridge at Hokuo along the Hanoi-Kunming railway, built by France in the 1920's. Peking claims these repairs are an attempt to "worsen" relations between China and Vietnam and "seriously violate" an agreement whereby either side required the other's approval to begin any repairs on the bridge.

The Chinese protest claimed the Kunming-Hanoi line was interrupted at 6 p.m. August 30 to resume September 30.

BRIEFS

DOCTORS TO AUSTRALIA--Peking, 17 Aug--Sung Cheng-lien, head of Neurological Department of the Acupuncture Research Institute under the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, left here for Australia today to attend an international acupuncture symposium. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1426 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

CHI PENG-FEI RECEIVES INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN 5 SEPTEMBER

OW050941Y Peking NCNA in English 0924 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Subramaniam Swamy, Janata Party M.P. of India, and Mrs. Swamy here this morning. They had a cordial and friendly talk on the development of the friendly relations between China and India.

Indian Ambassador to China K.R. Narayanan was present on the occasion.

Also present were Lsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Chu Han-ming, deputy secretary general of the institute; and Liu Chun-pei, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

INDIAN M.P. CITES CHI PENG-FEI ON BORDER ISSUE SETTLEMENT

OW051435Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (AFP)--China and India are ready to solve their border issues through negotiation during the forthcoming visit to China of Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a visiting Indian Janta Party leader said here today.

Janata Party member for Bombay Subramaniam Swamy told journalists this today after 2 hours of talks with former Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, now general secretary of the National People's Congress.

Mr Chi told him that China was prepared to begin peaceful negotiations "simultaneously" with the normalisation of Sino-Indian relations, frozen since the armed conflict in 1962 and "even during the visit" here next month of the Indian foreign minister, Mr Swamy said. "China is willing to set aside the differences and concentrate on major areas of agreement," Mr Swamy said.

Referring to the possibility of negotiations, Mr Swamy said, "The border could be drawn such as there is no place for any loss for either side," adding "the most effective border line is a border line that would be maintainable."

India has accused China of occupying some of its territory in Kashmir and in Tibet since 1962, observers recalled.

Indian Premier Morarji Desai said in June that he would stick to the 1962 parliamentary decision that "India should not allow China to occupy her territory," but that the decision "did not imply the use of force" to recover the claimed land.

China had always demanded that the two countries should normalise their relations before coming to a negotiated settlement of the differences, while India had wanted the border problem to be settled before normalisation. But China would be in a position of strength at the Sino-Indian border talks, observers said.

The Chinese decision was "a major breakthrough" in Sino-Indian relations, Mr Swamy said.

Mr Swamy, a specialist on the Chinese economy, said he would himself brief Mr Vajpayee on the conversations he had had here with Chinese leaders.

China was also preparing to authorize Indian pilgrims to travel to Mount Kailash in Tibet to see the source of the Bramphaputra River. The source of the Bramphaputra is of considerable religious significance for Indian pilgrims who have not been able to visit it since relations between India and China worsened in the late 50's. Mr Swamy said he had been told of China's intention by Vice Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng.

Referring to the importance of the Soviet Union in Sino-Indian relations Mr Swamy said that China "now regards" their relations as "strictly bilateral, neighbouring relations" having "no connection" with India's relations with any third country.

China and India had a "common approach" to major international questions, especially on "hegemonism," Mr Swamy added. In Chinese political vocabulary "hegemonism" means the Soviet Union. "The word is new for India, but the concept is something that we accept," Mr Swamy said. Chinese leaders "know the Soviet Union better than us and they want other countries to use their experience," he added.

Several signs of goodwill heralding a rapprochement between Peking and New Delhi have been noted during the last few months. In March Mr Wang Ping-nan, heading a Chinese delegation in the first political visit to India since their quarrel, told Mr Desai that China hoped for a peaceful settlement of the border problem.

The two countries have recently exchanged several delegations, including trade and journalistic delegations, thus thawing Sino-Indian relations which remained cold even after ambassadors were exchanged in 1976.

If this new sign of rapprochement is confirmed, it will be interpreted in Peking as a marked desire on the part of New Delhi to demonstrate its independence from Moscow, observers believed.

Recalling the stormy relations in the past between China and India, Mr Swamy pointed out that the current Janata government "is a new government" and "we don't hold responsibility for what the previous government did." He emphasized the need for "authentic" non-alignment and expressed the opinion that Mr Desai's desire for good relations and revelations about the China policy of his predecessor Mrs Indira Gandhi's government had "prepared the ground" in Indian public opinion for better ties with Peking.

Mr Swamy said he had assured Chinese leaders that his government wanted to solve India's border dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir. Peking has supported Islamabad's territorial claims there. The Chinese leaders, he affirmed, were "concerned" about the new regime in Afghanistan, but he gave no details.

Swamy, here on the first visit by an Indian member of Parliament since the Janata government took power, said it was necessary for India and China to "develop an Asian approach" in their relations, "related with their general approach of the third world." Without denying that there were "fundamental differences," he said he believed a "major settlement is around the corner" as India and China decided to have "good normal relations based on the five principles of coexistence."

Mr Swamy, who arrived here last Thursday, leaves Peking tomorrow to visit the provinces before returning to New Delhi via Canton and Hong Kong. He will arrive back on Sept. 15.

PRC TO LIFT BAN ON HINDU PILGRIMAGES TO HIMALAYAS

0W051629Y Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 5 Sep 78 0W

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (AFP)--China plans to lift a ban, in force more than 20 years, on Hindu pilgrims visiting one of their holy places in the Tibetan Himalayas, it was learned here today.

The area, held by Hindus to be the home of the Goddess Shiva, is around Mount Kailas and Lake Manasarowar, close to the Indian-Nepalese frontier. It was always a place of considerable importance for pilgrims until access to it was blocked after the deterioration in Sino-Indian relations which led to the frontier conflict of 1962.

Now Indian politician Subramanian Swamy has been told by Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Chang Hai-feng that the Chinese authorities plan to allow disciples of Shiva to make pilgrimages to the holy places again. Mr Swamy termed the Chinese decision a "major gesture" to India and said it was thrilling news for Indian faithful.

The Chinese vice-foreign minister said, however, that the holy places could not be re-opened to pilgrims before "damages" caused by the "gang of four" (the Chinese leaders ousted in October 1976) had been dealt with, Mr Swamy told newsmen. Basically this referred to the lack of roads in this Himalayan area, he added.

China has already shown itself flexible towards another local religion, Buddhism. In June it gave permission for a Buddhist delegation from Bangladesh to visit Tibet to seek the ashes of the venerable Atisa, a Buddhist sage who died in 1050. In the case of India, this Chinese initiative is seen as an expression of goodwill on the part of Peking towards the settlement of Sino-Indian territorial differences, observers said.

PAKISTANI PHYSICIST HONORED AT PEKING DINNER

OW032051Y Peking NCNA in English 1538 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening gave a dinner for Professor Abdus Salam, well-known theoretical physicist from Pakistan who is the director of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Present was Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Pakistan embassy Mohammad Abdul Fazl. Also present were Chinese physicists Shin Ju-wei, Chang Wen-yu and Peng Huan-wu, and Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Academy, Hao Ting.

BRIEFS

ART EXHIBITION IN COLOMBO--Colombo, 31 Aug--An exhibition of Chinese paintings jointly sponsored by the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association and the Chinese Embassy opened at the art gallery here on August 31 evening. Sri Lanka Minister of Cultural Affairs M.L.B. Hurulle lit the traditional coconut oil lamp to mark the opening of the exhibition. Chinese Ambassador Sun Sheng-wei and president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Ratne Senanayake were present at the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 2044 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW]

EUROPE

PRC RAILWAY MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

OW311324Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese railways delegation led by Tuan Chun-i, minister of railways, left here for friendly visits to Romania and Sweden by air today at the invitation of Traian Dudas, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunications, and Bo Turesson, Swedish minister of transport and communications.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Ministers of Railways Kuo Wei-cheng, Liu Chien-chang, Li Hsieh-po, Li Kuang, Wu Yeh-shan, Chao Wen-pu and Wang Hsiao-pin.

On hand were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy in China Ake Berg.

ROMANIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON HUA-TITO SUMMIT

OW011839Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The visit to Yugoslavia made for the first time by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as the supreme leader of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China is of great significance for further developing the relations between the two countries, stressed the Romanian weekly LUMEA in a signed article entitled "Yugoslav-Chinese Summit Talks" today.

Just as President Tito said at a dinner given by him to bid farewell to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, their talks were very useful, the article says. The two sides exchanged views on the possibility of continuously expanding their economic and trade cooperation and they emphatically expressed their desire to enrich this new form of cooperation.

In the course of the talks, the article notes, positive assessments were made of the continuous development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China. It was stressed in the talks that recognition of the different roads of socialist development and respect for each other's stand are the principles that form the basis of the continuous and fruitful development of the relations between the two parties.

President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exchanged in detail their views on the prevailing international situation and the source of the crisis. The two sides also exchanged their opinions on the situation in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa. They pointed out that their views on international issues were identical or similar, the article states.

Naturally, the article goes on to say, the two sides gave priority to the aspirations of the world's people for peace, prosperity and progress in their talks. For this purpose, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng emphasized on the first day of the latter's visit the importance and the political role of the non-aligned movement, regarding it as a political force which has a positive influence in international relations and which has mobilized and united a great majority of the countries in the world, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development, in the comprehensive and principled struggles for peace, independence and equality of rights, for the establishment of a new and correct political and economic order in the world and against imperialism and colonialism, the article concludes.

RPC EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE ASSESSES HUA VISIT

OW&1826Y Peking NCNA in English 1805 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has stressed that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania was crowned with full success. This assessment was made at a meeting of the Executive Political Committee held here today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, according to AGERPRES.

Comrade Ceausescu read to the meeting an account of the official friendship visit paid to Romania by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng from August 16 to 21.

The AGERPRES report says, "The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved and highly assessed the activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and established that his activities conformed with the general foreign political line of our party and state, with the directives of the 11th congress and the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party and with the fundamental interests of socialism, social progress, peace and cooperation among the peoples. The people laid stress on the special importance of this visit--the first highest-level visit of the leadership of the Chinese party and state to Romania--which crowned with full success, marks a genuinely historic moment in the steady development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The visit is on the line of Romania's consistent policy of developing friendship, co-operation and solidarity with all socialist countries, of surmounting the divergencies between them, of normalizing their relations and consolidating their unity and solidarity.

The report says that the Executive Political Committee highlighted with deep satisfaction the fruitful results of the visit and of the new meeting--the second this year--between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, which was held under the sign of the common wish to provide a still more concrete basis to the good Romanian-Chinese relations, to confer larger dimensions and a richer content on them, based on confidence, mutual esteem and regard, on equality and comradely mutual assistance. The will of the two sides to amplify and deepen the cooperation between the two parties and countries is conspicuously expressed by the new understanding reached by the two party and state leaders and by the documents of cooperation signed in Bucharest. Highlighted in this respect was the significance of the conventions and agreements concluded during the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Romania and of the agreement on setting up the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that a decisive role in expanding and strengthening the many-sided collaboration between the two countries and peoples is played by the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party--the leading political forces of the two nations--between which relations of close and lasting friendship and solidarity have been established and are ever more broadly developing, the report points out.

The Executive Political Committee, the report goes on to say, was particularly appreciative of the special importance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, concerning international developments, the complex problems facing mankind. The committee was deeply satisfied with the agreement of the two parties and countries to co-operate ever more actively on the world arena in the service of peace and social progress, to firmly militate for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, of any form of domination and oppression and of the racist policy and apartheid, to contribute to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, to disarmament, to respect for national independence, sovereignty and freedom and independent economic and social development of all nations, to the building of a better and juster world on our planet.

The report says that the Executive Political Committee considered that the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue in Bucharest will give a strong impetus to the friendship and many-faceted cooperation between the two parties and countries. This corresponds fully with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and with the general cause of strengthening the forces of socialism in the world, international peace and collaboration.

Approving unanimously the understanding and conclusions reached during the visit and the new meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, the report says, the Executive Political Committee established adequate measures for translating them into life, for developing still more intensely the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in the economy and in other domains, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, and the comprehensive cooperation between Romania and China.

The report says that the Executive Political Committee approved a report on the completion of the investments realized at the iron gates hydropower and shipping system, a report on the stepping up inventions of particular value. The Executive Political Committee also approved the directives concerning Romania's participation in the 33th session of the UN General Assembly which is to start this September and proposals to be made by Romania on the occasion.

PEKING PRESS PRAISES ROMANIAN FILMS SHOWN AUGUST 21-28

OW300756Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Articles lavishing praise on the three Romanian films shown at the Romanian film week which was held in 16 Chinese cities from August 22 to 28 have been carried by leading newspapers in the Chinese capital.

"Oak Tree, Very Urgent" and "The Escape" tell of the Romanian people's struggle against fascists during the Second World War and "Operation 'Bus'" is a detective story set in post-liberation Romania.

"The Romanian film week has added to the friendship between the Romanian and Chinese people," says a PEOPLE'S DAILY article entitled "Resounding Song of an Heroic People." It goes on: "Chinese film workers have much to draw on ideologically and artistically from these highly successfully films. The script writers of the three films showed skill in creating heroic images through exciting action and complicated and acute struggle to epitomize the revolutionary spirit and staunch fighting will of the heroic Romanian people. The films have not portrayed the heroes as working alone. We see the strength of the Romanian Communist Party and people and the strength of the unity of the international anti-fascist forces."

The article says that the films "have fresh structures, use less dialogue and their plots are complex and interesting" and that the script writers "turn film art to good advantage, creating atmospheres that best bring out a theme."

The KWANGMING DAILY says that the films "are short, well-defined and exciting. The heroes are vivid and true to life and much appreciated by Chinese audiences." The films are "a magnificent scroll of paintings which portray the Romanian people's struggles."

YUGOSLAV REACTION TO CHAIRMAN HUA'S RECENT VISIT

TANJUG Commentary

OW311941Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--In a commentary released today, TANJUG expounded the significance of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia.

The commentary said, "The visit of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China ended yesterday and today. It is a year sharp since Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of Yugoslavia, visited China. This one year's time past is in a way a symbol of the fact that just in the past year's time the most important chapter in Yugoslav-Chinese relations rounded off with two meetings between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng."

The commentary pointed out, "This exchange of visits between the two leaders can be called historic since they are of this importance, too, for bilateral relations and broader trends in international affairs."

It said, "Through the exchange of some thirty or so delegations in the past year, the two countries gained a much better mutual knowledge. The intensive exchange of delegations was crowned by the just-ended visit to Yugoslavia of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the highest representative of the friendly Chinese people, who was at every step bid a spontaneous welcome by the Yugoslav people. Now that the visit is over, the faith has grown even stronger in the solid foundations on which relations between the two countries rest and in the further development of these relations. This follows from the exhaustive and open Yugoslav-Chinese dialogue characterized by mutual acknowledgement and understanding, a dialogue in which similarities were set forth but eyes not closed before differences where they exist."

"This visit has strongly reverberated throughout the world," the commentary pointed out.

After refuting reactionary press in the West and TASS which distorted the facts about the visit, the TANJUG commentary noted, "The world press reactions on the whole were objective, however, since the visit was taken as an event that bears a broader international message. The world understood that in question is a visit which affirms the principles of equality and non-interference, mutual respect for sovereignty and integrity, and an event which can bring positive influence to bear on international relations as a whole."

The commentary also said, "Chairman Hua's visit is another great important event for bilateral relations and for understanding among the world's peoples for the world should come to know China and China the world and this can have only a broad and useful effect on the development of relations in the present-day world and on the consolidation of peace and can be a significant contribution to the development of socialism."

POLITIKA Commentary

OW021837Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--Under the title of "The Orientation of Option Is Determined", the Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA today eulogized Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's successful visit to this country.

A commentary in the paper today says that Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with President Tito indicated the wish on both sides to take the road of better international relations and further normalization of Yugoslav-Chinese relations. Judging by the results of the 9-day visit, it is certain that the visit was successful, the commentary states.

It is nothing strange, the commentary goes on to say, that the talks, conducted in accordance with the stand of each country, illustrated that each side is continuing to follow its own policy. It is precisely starting from this point that the assessment of international issues can gradually become identified, and it is precisely on this basis that all the relevant and possible differences can be seen clearly. However, no matter if it is the former or the latter, they both tally with the reality of the contemporary international relations, which are based on equality and mutual respect for each other's stand. On this basis, Yugoslavia and China assuredly can enhance their comprehensive cooperation, the article stresses.

The commentary points out that "equality is the basis of any cooperation which is to mean that cooperation is turned into a relationship of domination by big nations or a relationship of submission of small nations to big ones."

Such tries to find settlement to existing bilateral and extensive international problems on an equal footing, the commentary says, are alien to those points of view which hold fast to unequal international relations and the division of the world in blocs.

The commentary says in conclusion, "Yugoslavia and China are advancing along the direction of understanding. Only by so doing, can their future relations become creative, more extensive, comprehensive and deep-going. Only such relations can become a more positive factor in the world today which is full of deep contradictions."

KOMUNIST Commentary

0W041710Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 4 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia "constituted an important event which drew the attention of international political public opinion in the past decade," said KOMUNIST organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in a signed commentary on September 1.

Entitled "The Principles of Independence and Equality Confirmed," the weekly said, Chairman Hua's visit along with President Tito's China visit last year marked the cornerstone in the new stage of development of the Yugoslav-Chinese friendly relations.

"Yugoslavia and China considered," the commentary went on, "that the relations among countries and peoples should be based on independence, equality and self-determination, non-interference in others' internal affairs and respect for the right to choose one's own path of development. The two sides should make contribution as significant as possible to the establishment of a new system in international relations by strengthening their mutual relations. They should also make efforts to ensure the development of mutual relations and cooperation in the interests of the two countries and without impairing their good relations and cooperation with other countries and peoples."

The commentary said in summing up the results of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, it must be stressed that either the talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, or the talks between secretary of the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc and member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chi Teng-kuei, pointed out with satisfaction that the message of greetings from the CCP Central Committee to the 11th Congress of the LCP and CCP. Since President Tito's visit to China, the relations between the two parties have been developing rapidly and smoothly, which is characterized by the fact that the two sides spare no efforts to promote mutual understanding in order to eliminate the negative factors left over during the period when the relations between the two parties were stagnant, and create necessary conditions for the stable and effective development of these relations. This process proceeded through frank dialogue and in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect.

It was stressed in the talks that the rapid and smooth development of relations between the two parties in the past period has proved that both sides are determined to further deepen and promote this relationship and that the basis of the continued and fruitful development of this relationship is their respect for the following principles: independence, equality, responsibility by all parties and movements for the working class and people of their own countries, and respect for the differences between the two countries in their roads of building socialism and in their international positions."

"Therefore," the commentary added, "it can be said with certainty that the smooth development of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China is an important component of the whole relationship and all-round cooperation between the two countries. We are convinced that this development conforms to the genuine and long-term interests of extensive international understanding, world peace, socialism and the positive growth of relations in the international workers' and communist movement."

SCINTEIA REFUTES DISTORTED REPORTS ON HUA'S VISIT

OW032005Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--SCINTEIA today in an article on its **first page** refutes distorted reports and commentaries on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania.

The article expounds the important significance of this visit and **points out at the same time** that "the press of a number of socialist countries failed to make objective and realistic comments on this visit and made propaganda by using **distorted reports with ulterior motives**."

The article points out that the talks between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Nicolae Ceausescu were of "multilateral significance, went beyond the bilateral scope and were concerned about and won much attention in the world. Either from bilateral character or from the universal significance, the results of the dialogue were considered as particularly positive."

After referring to the just assessment made by the world public opinion on this visit, the article says that "it is regretful that while correct commentaries on this visit are made, malicious commentaries with inharmonious tunes have also emerged. Their aim is to confuse the public, distort the explicit content and constructive character of the visit."

The article points out that some newspapers "completely disregarded the practical state of affairs, contents and aim of this visit publicly expounded in official statements and documents adopted, and published a number of commentaries--it should be noted that their number are very small--which attempted to add to this visit completely different contents and significance which did not conform with facts and were created by imagination. Of course, from certain significance, it is not strange to have such malicious commentaries, because such newspapers tried their utmost to create sensation and sometimes even sowed hatred and tension among nations and undermined their relations of friendship and cooperation."

The article adds: "It is incredible that the press of some socialist countries failed to make objective and realistic assessment of this visit, and on the contrary made use of the above-mentioned distorted reports with ulterior motives and insinuations to assess this visit and make propaganda. This attitude naturally failed to be in accord with the purpose of journalism and cannot promote objective, correct and principled reports to the public of these countries and is not beneficial to the rapprochement, friendship and cooperation between the peoples."

KENG PIAO MEETS WITH FRENCH M-L COMMUNIST DELEGATION

OW311418Y Peking NCNA in English 1342 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party from France led by Jacques Jurquet, general secretary of the party.

After the meeting, Comrade Weng Piao gave a banquet in honour of Comrade J. Jurquet and other comrades of the delegation.

Present were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCF Central Committee, and Chu Ta-cheng and Chiang Kuang-hua, leading members of bureaus concerned under the International Liaison Department. The French comrades arrived here this morning.

FRENCH M-L PARTY COMMUNIQUE ON SINO-JAPANESE TREATY, HUA TRIP

0W311959Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 31 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Paris, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France highly praises the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's trip to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran in a communique issued at the end of its fourth session from August 26 to 27. The session discussed the international situation.

The communique says: "The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is an event of great historical importance to the establishment of a world-wide united front against the two superpowers, particularly Russian social-imperialism." "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visits to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran are also of great importance to the struggle of the world's people against Soviet hegemonism. It is a victory of positive implementation of the theory of the three worlds," the communique points out. It says: "The session is delighted to note, ten years after the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet social-imperialist troops, the achievements gained by the Third World peoples recently. The Third World's peoples have enhanced their unity and resistance in face of the Russian imperialist offensive." "In this struggle, the People's Republic of China is a bulwark against the two superpowers' aggressive attempts and war preparations," says the communique.

ITALIAN EDUCATION MINISTER, DELEGATION DEPART PRC

0W042047 Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 4 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 4 Sep (HSINHUA)--Italian Minister of Education Mario Pedini and his party left here by air for home today after visiting Peking, Hangchow, Shanghai and Soochow. They were seen off at the airport by Liu Hsi-yao, Chinese minister of education, and Italian Ambassador Marco Francesco Di Baschi.

During their stay in China, Minister Mario Pedini and his party called on leading members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and academies of social sciences, agricultural sciences and medical sciences. They also visited institutions of higher learning and went sightseeing.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL HAILS HUA VISIT TO IRAN

0W011800Y Peking NCNA in English 1701 GMT 1 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 2 Sep (HSINHUA)--The successful visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Iran has brought about a new development of the age-old exchanges and friendship between China and Iran, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY today in an editorial marking the conclusion of the visit.

Entitled "New Development in Sino-Iranian Friendly Relations," the editorial reads as follows:

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the government of the People's Republic of China, has paid an official friendship visit to Iran at the invitation of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Pahlavi, after concluding his successful visit to Romania and Yugoslavia. He was accorded a friendly reception and grand welcome by his imperial majesty the shahanshah, the imperial government and the people of Iran. This is the first visit made by the highest leader of the Chinese Government to Iran since the official establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. During the visit, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had cordial meetings with His Majesty Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. They exchanged views on the strengthening of relations between the two countries and on international issues of mutual concern, thus deepening the mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the two governments and advancing the traditional friendship between the two peoples. An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Iran has been signed, which lays a good foundation for the further development of the cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. The successful visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Iran has brought about a new development of the age-old exchanges and friendship between China and Iran.

Iran is one of the countries in the world with an ancient civilization. The industrious, courageous and intelligent Iranian people have created the splendid Persian culture. In modern times, they have carried out a valiant struggle against imperialist invasion and oppression, defeated foreign forces of aggression and defended their national independence. The Chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice at the fact that the Iranian Government and people have, in the past years, made unremitting efforts and gained gratifying success in defending their independence and sovereignty, safeguarding their national resources and building their country.

Known as a "land bridge linking Asia with Europe," Iran occupies a strategically important position. Now that west Asia is gravely threatened by foreign forces of aggression, consolidation of Iran's independence and security is of great importance to defending the peace of the area around the Indian Ocean and to opposing superpower rivalry in that ocean. It is noted with admiration that the Iranian Government has in recent years steadily reinforced unity with other Third World countries, improved relations with the gulf countries and played an important role in international affairs. To the peace and stability of west Asia and to the Third World's common cause of unity against hegemonism, an independent and prosperous Iran is a force that cannot be ignored.

China and Iran have many points in common. Both are ancient nations which have made great contributions to the civilization of mankind and, in modern times, both have suffered from imperialist oppression and aggression. At present, both China and Iran are developing countries belonging to the Third World with a pressing need for a prolonged peaceful international environment for their own construction and for raising the living standards of their people. These common goals have formed a broad basis for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's successful visit to Iran has added a new page to the annals of long-standing, friendly relations between China and Iran.

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The ancestors of our two peoples had opened up the still famous "silk road" in the course of their friendly contacts and exchange of goods. Under the new historical conditions of today, the friendly relations and cooperation in various fields between China and Iran will develop more rapidly and the traditional friendship between our two peoples will shine in greater splendour, thereby making a greater contribution to the common cause of the Third World peoples.

IRANIAN PAPER RASTAKHIZ HAILS CHAIRMAN HUA'S VISIT

0W041249Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--Although Iran and China have a long history of contact and relationship, this, the first visit made by a Chinese leader to our country opens a new chapter in the relations between the two countries, says the Iranian paper RASTAKHIZ today in a signed commentary marking Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Iran.

In reviewing the friendly relations between Iran and China, the commentary says, "Historically, no hostile conflicts have occurred between Iran and China. China has never attacked us, nor has China sought to dismember our territories."

It continues, "Despite the long distance and the difficulties with communications in the past, close cultural exchanges existed. This can be clearly seen in the fields of literature, painting, philosophy and thinking."

It points out that both Iran and China are developing countries and "need advanced technology, peace, stability and expanded economies." All these "may become a good foundation for cooperation and for exchanging the experience and knowledge in raising living standards and overcoming difficulties," it says.

The commentary stresses, "New relations between Iran and China are shaping up as a result of Chairman Hua's visit to our country. These relations are intended to safeguard and maintain peace and stability in this area and have no other political purpose."

The commentary also refutes attacks made on Chairman Hua's visit to Iran and on the development of relations between the two countries by the newspapers of certain other countries. It points out, "In this context, any attack made subjectively on these relations (between Iran and China), will be seen as interference in our internal affairs."

BROTHER OF SHAH OF IRAN EN ROUTE TO CHINA

0W052129Y Peking NCNA in English 2121 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi, brother of shahanshah of Iran, left here for Peking this evening on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was seen off at the airport by Lin Chao-nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Iran.

CAIRO STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID TALKS NOTED

0W311919Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Egypt's aim at the forthcoming tripartite meeting of the United States, Egypt and Israel at Camp David is to achieve a comprehensive solution, says the Egyptian presidential press office in a statement yesterday, the press reported here today.

The statement says, "The National Security Council met to review the latest Middle East developments prior to the convocation of the tripartite meeting in Camp David. The council has also considered the studies and reports which were prepared for the conference and which deal with the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, the Jerusalem question and its inclusion in a final settlement, the security issue with all its different aspects and the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure borders.

"The council has considered the United States' diplomatic stand on the Middle East, especially after it has shifted from the role of mediator to that of full partner and the consequences this shift could entail as far as the peace momentum in the area is concerned.

"The National Security Council has reaffirmed that Egypt's aim in the Camp David talks is to achieve: First, a comprehensive solution in the sense that all partial and bilateral solutions are to be rejected. Second, a permanent and just solution. In other words the rejection of any interim or partial [as received] solution.

"The council has also considered the alternative strategy to be put in force in the wake of the Camp David conference and all possible developments which must be brought into consideration as a result of the possible outcome of this conference."

EGYPTIAN CRITICISM OF USSR STAND ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

OW010930Y Peking NCNA in English 0855 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR refuted in its editorial today the accusation made by the Soviet Union that Egypt is going to reach partial or separate solutions in the forthcoming three-party Camp David summit of the United States, Egypt and Israel.

The editorial says: "Obsessed by its feverish allegations, the Soviet propaganda organs have gone to extreme lengths including downright falsehoods and audacity." It continues: "All Moscow's fabricated propaganda allegations against Egypt are not worthy of consideration and are incapable of hurting Egypt and its stand which maintains the Arab nation's rights, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The editorial notes: "Moscow, as well as the entire world, knows that Egypt has evicted about twenty thousand Soviet military experts and refused to let her land be used as a Soviet base. Moscow realises that Egypt has done all this in order to maintain her will and dignity and not for anybody's account and that she will never allow anybody to encroach upon her land or monopolise her will." The editorial stressed that Egypt will never relinquish its commitment nor will she accept any bargaining over it whatever efforts and sacrifices this stand incurs on her."

PRC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH VISITING PALESTINIAN GROUP

OW511750Y Peking NCNA in English 1737 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 31 (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Palestinian "al-Fatah" visiting group led by Captain Hashim Radwan Falih.

After the meeting, Wang Ping-nan gave a banquet in their honour.

Li Mao-chai, Standing Council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was among those present on both occasions.

Other guests included Tayeb Abdul Rahim Mahamoud and Dr. Sami Musallam, head and deputy head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

YEH CHIEN-YING SENDS WREATH ON KENYATTA'S DEATH

OW312104Y Peking NCNA in English 2033 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The state funeral for the late Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta was held at Parliament Ground here today.

Kenyan Acting President D. Arap Moi, cabinet ministers, commanders of the three services of the armed forces and other senior government officials were among tens of thousands of people attending the ceremony.

Present also were heads of state and government, and government representatives of a number of countries. Hua Jen-chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Kenya was present on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Acting President Moi made oration at the funeral.

The late president was laid to rest in a specially built mausoleum.

Wreaths were presented by heads of state and government, and government delegations attending the ceremony.

Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China also presented a wreath.

It was reported that during the past week, over half a million people from all over the country paid their last respects to the late president at the Nairobi state house.

MAURITANIAN DEFENSE DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC

OW011610Y Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Mauritanian Government delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, member of the Military Committee of National Recovery and minister of national defence, left here for home by air this evening at the end of its visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Li Ta, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister; and Wen Yeh-chen, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry.

On board the same plane was Bakar Ould Sidi Haiba, member of the Mauritanian Government delegation and Mauritanian ambassador to China. On hand were officials of the Mauritanian Embassy in China.

While in Peking, Lieutenant Colonel Taya and other distinguished guests from Mauritania paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

MAURITIAN FINANCE MINISTER HONORED AT PEKING BANQUET

OW051543Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of Veerasamy Ringadoo, finance minister of Mauritius.

Minister Chang Ching-fu and Minister Ringadoo proposed toasts at the banquet. Minister Chang Ching-fu said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mauritius the friendly exchanges between the two countries had daily increased. He noted that it conformed to the interests and the desire of the two peoples to strengthen the friendly exchanges of the two countries. "The visit to China by Minister Ringadoo will further promote the development of the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries," he added.

Minister Ringadoo said that he had brought with him not only the regards of Prime Minister Ramgoolam for Premier Hua Kuo-feng, but also the greetings of the **Mauritian** people for the Chinese people. He expressed the conviction that his visit to China would help strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries and find new spheres for cooperation.

Attending the banquet were Wang Ping-chien, vice-minister of finance; Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned including Wu Huan-hsing.

Minister Ringadoo arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Minister Chang Ching-fu.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ZAIRE'S PRESIDENT MOBUTU

OW052047Y Peking NCNA in English 2002 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chou Po-ping, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China, presented credentials to Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko this morning.

After the presentation, President Mobutu had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him, and asked him to convey to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders his most cordial greetings and best wishes.

The Chinese ambassador arrived in Kinshasa on September 2. He was received yesterday by Umbo-Di-Lutete, Zairian commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN RECEPTION IN PEKING--Peking, 31 Aug--Mohamed el-Memmi, Tunisian ambassador to China, gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of the Tunisian national track and field team. Present were Yin Chung-wei, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Cheng Feng-Jung, leading member of the Chinese Athletic Association, and Chinese coaches and athletes, as well as all members of the **Tunisian** national team led by Ridha Mrad. The Tunisian athletes visited Peking, Taliensh, Shenyang and Shanghai after their arrival in China on August 10. They will shortly leave for home.
[Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

HUA, YEH GREET TRINIDAD-TOBAGO INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

OW311627Y Peking in English to Eastern North America 0000 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee sent a message of greetings on Wednesday to President Ellis Clarke of Trinidad and Tobago on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of the country. Chairman Yeh wished the country prosperity and its people well-being. He expressed the hope that existing friendly relations and cooperation between China and Trinidad and Tobago will develop steadily.

On the same day Premier Hua Kuo-feng also sent a message to Prime Minister Eric Williams to greet the occasion. He wished the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago continuous new successes in the just struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and in the development of their national economy. Premier Hua said that Vice Premier Keng Piao's recent good will visit to Trinidad and Tobago has increased the mutual understanding and friendship of the two countries. He expressed the belief that with the joint efforts of both sides the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will surely make new progress.

NICARAGUANS PERSIST IN STRIKES AGAINST SOMOZA REGIME

OW052053Y Peking NCNA in English 1723 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA) -- Nicaraguan people of various sections, in defiance of government suppression, are persisting in a nation-wide strike against the Somoza dictatorship, according to Managua reports.

Since the "Broad Opposition Front" composed of more than ten political organizations and trade unions called for a nation-wide strike on August 24, workers, employees, students and businessmen in Managua and other principal cities of the country have been going on strike and holding street demonstrations. The Nicaraguan Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Nicaraguan Development Institute including many powerful business and industrial leaders have voiced support for the strike. To date, 75 percent of the businesses in Managua, including various kinds of shops, 150 stations, a number of supermarkets and restaurants, are going on with the strike. In the country's second largest city Leon, a demonstration against the Somoza regime was held on September 2. The anti-dictatorial struggle is also mounting in the country's third largest city of Matagalpa where clashes between the demonstrators and the suppressor troops were reported. The demonstrators erected street barricades with sand bags and stones, and using pistols and self-made bombs, fought for five days with the government troops equipped with armoured cars, rocket launchers and machine guns. 90 percent of businessmen in Chinandega, Jinotepe and Esteli still keep their shops closed despite the authorities threat to fine them. The fighting masses in Chinandega and Esteli also set up street barricades to resist the National Guard's suppression.

The strikes of the 10,000 medical workers and the 1,000 construction workers, started respectively in late June and middle August this year, are still going on. The nation-wide struggle has met with cruel suppression by the Somoza government. The authorities ordered the National Guard to be in a state of nation-wide alert and dispatched more troops and military vehicles to patrol in Managua and other important cities. In Matagalpa where battles were fierce, the government brazenly sent bombers to bomb the fighting masses. The Somoza regime have also arrested leaders of political parties, trade unions, chambers of commerce and students and masses who took part in the struggle. It was reported that in Masaya, Leon and Matagalpa nearly 700 people were seized up to yesterday. In order to sabotage the strike of workers and businessmen, the government issued a decree to strip the Nicaraguan Development Institute of its charter on September 2 following the dismissal of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce on August 29.

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YEH, TENG, LI, WANG WELCOME HUA UPON RETURN TO PEKING

OW051057Y Peking NCNA in English 1046 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, returned here from Urumchi by special plane this afternoon, bringing back with him the friendship of the Romanian, Yugoslav and Iranian peoples, after successfully ending his official friendly visits to these three countries.

He was welcomed at the airport by Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers of the State Council; and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

As the special plane touched down at the airport, which flew the five-star national flag, at four pm Chairman Hua alighted from the steps in high spirits and waved to the welcomers. The airport broke into a warm applause. He warmly shook hands with Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and government leaders and exchanged greetings with them. The welcomers congratulated Chairman Hua for enhancing through his visits, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran, and the unity and friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of these countries. They hailed the tremendous success of his visits and their far-reaching impact on the common cause of the Third World in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Members of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's party returned to Peking by the same plane. They included Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan provincial party committee and chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Yao-tai, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building. Also welcoming Chairman Hua at the airport were:

Other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en; and Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-Jen, Chang Chung, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procurorate. Also present was Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who accompanied Chairman Hua on the visits and returned to Peking earlier.

Present at the airport were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu; Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy, and Mrs. Ostojic, wife of the Yugoslav ambassador to China; Iranian Ambassador to China Mahmoud Esfandiary; and diplomatic officials of these three embassies. Chairman Hua had warm handshakes with them.

Also present were leading members of various departments of the CCP Central Committee and the government, various general departments and services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Li Chiang, Lo Ching-chang, Wu Leng-hu, Teng Tien-tao, Chou Chi-tsai, Hu Sheng, Feng Hsuan, Li I-mang, Han Nien-lung, Chang Hai-fei, Wang Hai-jung, Wang Jun-sheng, Wang Tao-han, Shih Lin, Yang Keng, Yang Yung, Liang Pi-ye, Wang Ping, Wu Ching-tung, Li Meng-fu, Wang Fu-lin, Lu Jen-tsan, Kao Hou-liang, Shen Tu and Chia Ting-san.

On his departure from Urumchi, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was seen off at the airport by leading members of the party, government and army organizations of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung and Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR LEARNING FOREIGN MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE

HK051005Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 26 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Ma Piao [7456 7516]: "Seriously Study the Good Management Experience of Foreign Countries"]

[Excerpts] In his speech to the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, Chairman Hua made the following serious criticism: "Some comrades tend to take a dangerous attitude of conceit and complacency, conservatism and parochial arrogance when they make even the slightest progress." He pointed out: "If this attitude is not decisively changed, we shall lack the will and the vision to vigorously forge ahead and shall be incapable of careful study of advanced experience either at home or abroad, let alone of catching up with the advanced levels of other countries." His criticism is meaningful and to the point.

At present, some responsible comrades are acting in this way. They find satisfaction in "making small progress every year and advancing slowly year after year." They manage the way they did many years ago and make no attempt to improve. They fail to see that the small producer's way of doing business is fundamentally incompatible with the demands of modern large-scale socialist production. They even regard the small producer's way of doing business as a socialist method and spare no effort to protect it. They dismiss scientific business management suited to large-scale modern production as a capitalist management method. Our comrades must give up the dangerous attitude of conceit, complacency, conservatism and parochial arrogance, diligently study the advanced experience gained either at home or abroad and learn the advanced, scientific methods of business management used in the capitalist countries, so that we can quickly raise our managerial level.

Lenin made many unequivocal assertions on the issue of a socialist country studying the advanced management experience of capitalist countries.

Not long after the October Revolution, Lenin sensitively realized that, after seizing political power, the proletariat was inexperienced in business management and in organizing production and allocating products and that it must learn humbly from the bourgeoisie and the organizers of trusts, otherwise it would not succeed in building socialism and its revolution would come to a standstill.

Lenin pointed this out clearly: If we do not learn from organizer of trusts, we cannot create or carry out socialism. China lags behind economically and culturally. The precapital mode, that is, the small producer mode, of business management exists extensively, and the "parochial mentality of the residents of central Africa," as Lenin termed it, also exists invariably. In particular, the "gang of four" interpreted self-seclusion as independence, and self-determination, prettified their rejection of advanced experiences of foreign countries as self-reliance and put a Marxist cloak on their anti-Marxist thinking. This caused great harm in actual work. Therefore, Lenin's incisive assertions are of especially great practical significance to us in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and in improving our business management.

The capitalist economy as a whole is not adjusted by a plan drawn up by concerned parties, but varies spontaneously according to the law of value. However, within a limited framework, in a large enterprise or a big company for example, production and business are conducted according to a plan. Within this framework, the bourgeoisie can consciously conduct matters according to the objective law of the economy and in doing so, it has accumulated rich experiences after a long period of time. It is precisely in this respect that the proletariat may and should learn from the bourgeoisie.

The management of modern capitalist enterprises embraces a great many experiences, such as: On the basis of strengthened centralized management, the principle of division of labor is implemented and business management is conducted flexibly and effectively according to objective conditions. Managerial organs are set up at all levels and a system of personal responsibility is established. There are close-knit rules and regulations, a financial system of conducting business by largely relying on bank loans and the rational system of using marketing to promote production. Large enterprises are specialized along certain lines of trade and the medium-scale and small factories form a coordinated network to serve these large enterprises. While vigorous efforts are made to bring in new technology and turn out new varieties of products, close attention is paid to improving the quality of products. New workers are given a chance to improve their qualifications and all other workers are given in-service training. Electronic computers are widely used, business management is conducted in a mechanized and automated way, and so forth. These experiences deserve to be studied and followed.

In studying the advanced management experience of foreign countries, we should link it with our actual conditions. Any advanced experiences are gained under given conditions of time, place and other factors. They have general and specific characteristics. The general characteristics are useful as a general guide. The specific characteristics are useful in special circumstances. Therefore, we should not rigidly copy the experiences of enterprise management in foreign countries for the purpose of improving our management so as to suit the needs of a modern and powerful socialist country. For this reason, we must seriously analyze our actual conditions, recognize the weaknesses and problems in our managerial work and study with these weaknesses and problems in mind. We definitely cannot study well if we separate the good experiences of foreign countries from our actual conditions.

While studying the advanced management experiences of foreign countries, we should sum up our own experiences. During the 28 years since the founding of our country, we have carried out economic construction on a large scale and waged many earth-shaking mass movements. We have scored enormous results and taken a tortuous path. Now we must seriously and realistically sum up the both the positive and negative experiences. In particular, we must liberate our thinking, seriously study the advanced management experience of foreign countries, remedy our weak points by learning from the strong points of foreign countries, raise our consciousness and minimize our blindness. We shall achieve still greater results if we combine the advanced experiences of foreign countries with our own successful experiences. "Our policy is to learn from the strong points of all nations and all countries, learn all that is genuinely good in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields as well as in literature and art." ("On the Ten Major Relationships") [paragraph continues]

We must obey Chairman Mao's teaching, learn the genuinely good experiences of management in capitalist countries, and use them to serve our country. Only in this way can we bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play and make our labor productivity greater than that under capitalism.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

0W051421Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1813 GMT 4 Sep 78 0W

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 5 September editorial: "Straighten Out, Restore and Strengthen Public Security Work"]

[Text] Peking, 4 Sep--The Third National Public Security Conference is an important conference about which people throughout the country are concerned. It is of great importance in attacking enemies, protecting people, safeguarding public security in town and countryside as well as establishing a better social order.

In the nearly 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," guided by Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, the people on all fronts have brought about an excellent situation and have undergone a profound change in their outlook. Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, public security organs have relied on the masses and closely cooperated with departments concerned in waging a more effective struggle against the enemy and in supervising public security work. They have attacked counterrevolutionaries and other criminals who seriously disrupted social order and they have carried out a large-scale propaganda and educational campaign in uprightness and suppressing evil bourgeois trends. Our work to prevent fire, traffic accidents and other disasters has been strengthened and the safety of state construction projects, as well as individuals, is insured.

But we should be aware of the serious problems in current public security work. During their heyday, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," in an attempt to create chaos throughout the country so as to usurp power amid the confusion, vehemently practiced "two negations" and "one smashing" on the judicial and public security front. They ruthlessly persecuted public security cadres and police, playing havoc with the socialist legal system and the supervision of public security work. They supported a handful of counterrevolutionaries, people who engaged in beating, smashing and looting as well as other criminals and they instigated them to commit evil and torture people. They stirred up anarchism and disrupted safety measures in production, causing frequent outbreaks of fire, traffic accidents and other disasters, incurring great losses for the state and the people. The serious harm done to public security work by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," and the pernicious influence they exerted in this field, have yet to be eliminated. A few remnant counter-revolutionaries brought up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have not yet received the punishment they deserve. Some are still creating disturbances in a frantic attempt to stage a comeback, thereby endangering our great socialist undertakings and the safety of people's lives and property. To strengthen public security work and establish social order, it is imperative that we take criticism and exposure of the "gang of four" as the key link and make arduous efforts in all fields.

The people of the entire country now center their attention on the question of whether social order can be further consolidated within a short time. Our numerous cadres and masses have full confidence in this. With the smashing of the "gang of four," the biggest obstacle to achieving great order across the land, the source of danger to public security has been removed. In view of the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the more than 800 million people who have been tempered by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and who have a high level of political consciousness, the powerful state organ for exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat, and our positive and negative experiences in supervising public security work gained over the past 28 years, it is entirely possible for us to consolidate social order quickly.

This has been proved by the examples of Paoting Prefecture in Hopei and Wenchow Prefecture in Chekiang which were greatly confused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" but which have quickly restored great order out of great confusion. The crux of the matter lies in the party committee, which should strengthen leadership, fully arouse the masses, thoroughly overcome lingering fear, attach importance to problems of public security, handle contradictions squarely and conscientiously, and analyze and solve them with a sense of responsibility. If this is done, social order in all places will certainly be further consolidated within a short time.

Following the party committee's leadership and the mass line is the basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for public security work. This is also the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in public security work. In conducting public security work, we must not only exercise dictatorship over the enemy, but also handle numerous activities pertaining to the people. This work broadly touches upon all spheres. It is also a strong policy. It is particularly important to pay attention to the party's leadership. This work must be placed under the party committee's direct leadership. Party committees at all levels must regard strengthening of the management of public law and order and the maintaining of social order as important tasks in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and grasping the key link and running the country well. They must include these tasks in their daily agenda and pay full attention to them.

In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes and fallacies of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in reversing the relationship between the people and the enemy, reversing the spearhead of the dictatorship, trampling the socialist legal system and undermining social order, we must do the following: Further distinguish right from wrong with regard to political line, eliminate chaos and restore order; exercise unified leadership and make unified arrangements in dealing with local problems on social order; and mobilize the masses and adopt effective measures to solve these problems as soon as possible.

The people's public security organs are important tools for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They shoulder particularly heavy responsibilities in strengthening social law and order. While making active efforts to prevent crimes, we must rely on the leadership of the party committees and the broad masses to vigorously strengthen investigation work and track down criminals, and to timely and forcefully strike at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. Typical cases must be selected and open trials held in a big way so as to shock the enemy and foster a spirit of uprightness. This is necessary in order to maintain social law and order and to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is also an important measure for thoroughly destroying the gang's counterrevolutionary social foundation. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policies and various laws and regulations on maintaining social law and order, and strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions. In dealing with disputes and the people's general illegal practices, we must persistently resort to persuasion, education and reasoning, instead of coercion. We must take necessary legal action against those few persons who refuse to correct their mistakes despite repeated education and those whose cases are very serious. Failure to punish such people runs counter to the people's will. In handling cases it is necessary to emphasize evidence as well as investigation and study. It is strictly forbidden to obtain and give credence to confessions obtained by compulsion. It is necessary to strictly enforce the judicial system in making arrests and detentions and to conduct searches according to the law. Efforts must be made to consolidate and build the contingent of public security forces, restore and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the people's public security organs, improve relations between the police and the masses, resolutely combat the thinking of the privileged class and the work style of the old Kuomintang police force, and to wage struggles against all infractions of law and discipline.

Public security work touches upon all fields in society. It is closely linked with national construction and the people's immediate interests. Doing a good job in maintaining social law and order is not only the concern of public security organs, it is also the responsibility of all economic, cultural and educational, political and judicial departments as well as various mass organizations such as trade unions, the Communist Youth League and the women's federation. All departments concerned must cooperate with each other under the unified leadership of the party committee, and fully arouse and rely on the masses to conduct this work. It is necessary to extensively and penetratingly carry out propaganda and education work on the socialist legal system. Particular attention must be paid to cultivating the young people's socialist moral character and to educating them to consciously observe revolutionary discipline, maintain public order, struggle against bad people and evil things and promote the revolutionization of social values.

All factories, mines, enterprises, government organizations, schools and people's communes should strengthen cadre and mass education in production safety, seriously enforce security administration rules and regulations and tighten various preventive measures. Because of salient production safety problems, several times a year they should especially work on disaster and accident prevention. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen urban traffic control, quickly improve disorderly conditions and reduce the frequency of accidents and insure safe and smooth traffic.

Maintaining social security is every citizen's glorious duty. Our people are richly experienced in fighting the enemy and maintaining security. In previous campaigns to suppress counterrevolutionaries and in daily work, we have, under the leadership of party committees, mobilized and relied on the masses, ferreted out deeply hidden enemies, investigated and solved cases, supervised the reform of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements and carried out security and precautionary work. As a result, our public security work has gained a widespread social base and fully demonstrated the great power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Practice shows that when good work is conducted by the masses, fewer counterrevolutionary and criminal offenses are committed. The security committees, which Chairman Mao personally encouraged us to set up, link the public security organs with the masses.

For many years the security committees have united and led the masses in assisting public security organs dealt blows at and transformed enemies, maintained social order, waged struggles against disasters and accidents, and made important contributions. Fengchiao District in Chuichi County, Chekiang, has relied on the masses to supervise the reform of local landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements, and transformed the overwhelming majority of them into law-abiding and self-supporting laborers. Their successful experience was praised by Chairman Mao and acclaimed as a red banner on the public security front. Applying the Fengchiao experience, Suchien County, Kiangsu, has conducted patient and meticulous ideological-educational work among people who have violated the law and committed crimes, arranged work and livelihood for them, enabled many people to give up their evil ways and become good people and thus achieved the good result of turning negative factors into positive factors. We must conscientiously study and popularize these advanced experiences, revive and strengthen mass work in security administration sabotaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and conduct security work down to the grass-roots units. The firm support and protection of cadres and masses struggling against violations of law and criminal activities is important work confronting public security organs at all levels, and must not be taken lightly. Those personnel of state organizations who use their positions and powers to suppress and attack the masses' exposure of problems must be seriously dealt with. Counterrevolutionaries and bad elements engaged in class retaliation must be severely punished.

The strengthening of social security and establishment of an environment of stability and unity and better social order essential for people to engage in revolution, production, work and study, are important guarantees for carrying out the general task of the new period, the common desire and strong demand of the masses, and the arduous and glorious tasks facing us. We believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, so long as party committees at all levels pay attention, the masses are fully mobilized, and public security organs and concerned departments work together to consolidate, restore and strengthen social security work in an all-round way, socialist order in our great motherland assuredly will take on a completely new outlook.

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON 'THRICE ASCENDING TAOFENG'

HK060445Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 31 Aug 78 pp 2, 3 HK

[Article by Ko Fan [2688 4907] "On the 'Thrice Ascending Taofeng' Incident"]

[Text] Editor's note: In early 1975, the "gang of four" and their cohorts such as Yu Hui-yung concocted the incident of the Shansi opera "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" and took it as an excuse to whip up the so-called movement to hit back at the "resurgence of the sinister line in literature and art." This was part of the political scheme long plotted by the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. Their criminal aim was to attack esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and a large group of leading comrades at the central and local levels.

The numerous charges which the "gang of four" made against "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" were fabricated out of thin air and were rumors. To reverse the verdicts on the Shansi opera "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" and the comrades who had been persecuted in connection with this opera, indicates the deepening of the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and the further implementation of the party's policy on literature and art. Dominated by the "gang of four" and their cohorts, our newspaper was formerly used as a mass medium to encircle and suppress "Thrice Ascending Taofeng." We would like to join the vast number of readers in exposing this conspiratorial incident and in thoroughly criticizing the fake-left, real-right line of literature and art pushed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," criticizing the gang's idealist and metaphysical methods of criticism as well as their evil academic style of chasing shadows, taking sentences out of context and creating riddles. We will join them in clarifying the chaos in many theoretical problems brought about by this incident and in striving to wipe away the pernicious influence caused by the "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" incident concocted by the "gang of four." [end editor's note]

In early 1975, out of their political needs to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" and their cohort Yu Hui-yung branded a Shansi opera "Thrice Ascending Taofeng"-- which eulogized the communist style, criticized capitalist ideology and was welcomed by the masses--as a big poisonous weed "aimed at reversing the verdict on Liu Shao-chi." They also stirred up so-called waves to hit back at the "relapse of the sinister line in literature and art" throughout the country. They pointed the spearhead at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art and at esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. They wildly pushed fascist autocracy in culture and encircled and suppressed revolutionary literature and art. As a result, in the literary circles, all flowers withered, all horses were mute and large groups of literary and art workers were persecuted and framed.

At present, the great mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" continues to deepen and the situation is excellent. The broad masses, especially the literary and art workers, have developed a broad desire to thoroughly expose the background and facts behind the incident of the gang's conspiracy to encircle and suppress "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" and to criticize this incident.

It is meaningful to rehabilitate this opera and to reverse the verdicts on persecuted comrades because such efforts not only involve the question of restoring the reputation of an opera and a few people, but also involve the major question of completely wiping out the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," clarifying the questions of right and wrong in literature and art, correctly implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," adjusting the party's policy on literature and art and making literature and art flourish.

Charges Forced Upon "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" by the "Gang of Four" Were Fabricated

The "gang of four" and their cohorts vilified "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" as an opera intended to reverse the verdict on Liu Shao-chi. Two points testified to this argument:

First, the play had been revised several times before this opera was performed in Peking at the literary and art festival in North China. The opera was mainly derived from an article entitled "A Horse" carried by PEOPLE'S DAILY on 25 July, 1965, and from a long story entitled "Thrice Going to Sangyuan To Buy Back a Horse" carried by the CHINESE YOUTH NEWS on 5 October of the same year. These two articles dwelt on the same story which took place in Funing County, Hopei Province. The Taoyuan brigade happened to be in this county where Wang Kuang-mei had once stayed during the "four-clean-up" movement. According to the gang's logic, this opera invariably tried to glorify Wang Kuang-mei. Does glorifying Wang Kuang-mei mean eulogizing Liu Shao-chi? What else could it be if this eulogy is not intended to reverse the verdict on Liu Shao-chi?

Second, the opera was about a big red horse. Allegedly, the cohort of the "gang of four" made an investigation and discovered that Wang Kuang-mei had given Taoyuan brigade a big red horse as a present. This big red horse was the same as that in the opera. Thus, we have the culprit and the material evidence.

However, no matter how well conceived, a lie can never cover up ironclad facts as told in "A Horse" and "Thrice Going to Sangyuan To Redeem a Horse," the stories obviously happened to the No 2 production team of Liuchuang brigade in Pohai commune and to the No 2 production team of Taliuchuang brigade in Yukuan commune, and had nothing to do with the Taoyuan brigade. This is a fact no one can deny. Furthermore, the stories occurred during the 1965 spring farming season. At that time, "some questions raised during the current socialist education movement in the countryside" (that is, the "23 Points"), which were charted under great leader Chairman Mao's guidance, were known in every household. In addition, Liu Shao-chi's interference in the socialist education movement had already been subjected to criticism. What was wrong with eulogizing the new outlook of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants after the socialist education movement? Should reports of all advanced deeds taking place in Funing County be forbidden because Wang Kuang-mei once visited Taoyuan brigade? Were such reports meant to monumentalize Wang Kuang-mei and Liu Shao-chi? According to the gang's absurd logic, eulogy of the Communist Party should be forbidden because it formerly had such members as Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Is this correct? Traitors Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek were Chinese. Therefore, eulogy of the Chinese people should be forbidden. Is this correct? During the feudal dynasties, only relatives of the guilty could be implicated in criminal cases. But, according to the "gang of four," even the common people should be implicated. When one person's found guilty of a crime, everyone in the whole county is also guilty.

As to the story of the big red horse, the "gang of four" and their cohorts had already made a thorough investigation. On 13 February 1974, that is, half a month before the publication of Chu Lan's "Comment on the Shansi Opera 'Thrice Ascending Taofeng,'" they rang up the office of the Funing County party committee and asked about this story.

The answer was that the Taoyuan brigade sought the big red horse from Nanyuanhunghsing commune in Peking with its own money and this horse was not a gift from Wang Kuang-mei. The horse was bought in March 1966, that is, 8 months after "A Horse" had been published. The "gang of four" and their cohorts ignored the facts and argued lamely that this article was published to justify what would happen 8 months later. This only served to show their craftiness and that they were liars.

To completely negate "Thrice Ascending Taofeng," the "gang of four" took the nature of this opera into account and fabricated numerous charges, which could be summed up into two main charges: The first that the play advocated the "theory that class struggle was dying out" and "opposed the party's basic line;" and the second that it disseminated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and "passed the ideas of exploiting classes off as communist styles and proletarian ideas." Confusing right with wrong in political problems, they accused Li Yung-Juang--a production team leader who was devoted to the revolution and had done a great deal of good work for the collective but who cherished some departmentalist ideas--of "being an agent of the rural capitalist forces in the party." They vilified Ching-lan's teaching and helping of Li Yung-kuang as "concessions" and "forgiveness." They disparaged the poor and lower-middle peasants' communist style of "keeping hardships to themselves and giving conveniences to others" and "when one is benefited, all are benefited." However, they did not say why they labeled Li Yung-kuang as "an agent of the rural capitalist forces in the party." The reason was that they always resorted to random labeling and clubbing with no investigation or evidence. They always concocted a charge beforehand and accused the one they wanted to frame.

They denounced Ching-lan as "a personality forged according to the specifications laid out in the sinister book 'Self-Cultivation'" and as "a political philistine." Why? Ching-lan "only grasped minor problems and not major ones; she only took care of the 'conditions of the horse' and not the 'conditions of the enemy.'" It must be pointed out here that the "gang of four" and their cohorts put on the ultraleft mask, regarded as enemies those who had some shortcomings and should be united and educated, and vilified some backward ideas of the peasants as "conditions of the enemy," thus seriously confusing the two kinds of qualitatively different contradictions. Moreover, as far as analysis of the play is concerned, in the selling, buying back and delivering the horse which depict the clashes and the struggle between the proletarian and the bourgeois ideologies, can the ideological struggle and contradictions among the characters in the play proceed without taking the "conditions of the horse" into account? How could they arrive at the absurd conclusion of "only taking care of the 'conditions of the horse' and not the 'conditions of the enemy'?" Of course, they were not ignorant of the characteristics of dramatic art. Nor were they incapable of understanding the major events in "Thrice Ascending Taofeng." They substituted abuses for analysis and cursed to cover up their anger. What particularly annoyed them was that this opera tried to break through the "stereotypes" laid down by them, and dared to alter the revisionist "three-character rule" specified by them. According to the gang's logic, Li Yung-kuang should be a model of "unrepentant capitalist roaders" and Ching-lan should be molded as a "heroine" who had horns on her head and thorns on her body and "went against the tide." What about Lao-liu? Without exception, he should be a class enemy who had "secretly hidden himself for a few decades and suddenly became impatient." The playwrights and the director of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" had the courage to defy this golden rule of creation. As far as the play alone was concerned, they could not avoid being denounced by the "gang of four" and their literary rascals.

The Encirclement and Suppression of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" by the "Gang of Four" Is an Important Political Conspiracy

For the sake of preparing for the literary and art festival in north China, Yu Hui-yung sent an observation team to Shansi as early as the latter part of 1973 to watch the performance of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng." The team not only confirmed that this play "expressed the communist style" politically and ideologically, but also effusively praised the performance, direction, choreography, music and singing. [paragraph continues]

After the public performance of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" in the capital, they organized all kinds of forums. Although there were differences in the evaluation of its ideological significance and artistic level, the play was never negated. However, for the sake of catering to their counterrevolutionary political needs, they fabricated a so-called political background problem. In less than 2 months between 1 February and 26 March 1974, Yu Hui-yung sent a secret report and 13 pieces of information on the problem of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" to the "gang of four." Under the direct manipulation of the alien class element Yao Wen-yuan, the attack on "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" escalated. The good play they formerly affirmed suddenly became a "reactionary product" reversing the verdicts on Liu Shao-chi, a poisonous weed embodying 'the theory of no conflict' and 'the theory of middle characters' in opposition to the theory of 'the subject matter is the determining factor,' 'the theory of human nature' and the theory of the 'merging of the spirit of the times!'. They described the performance of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" as a "serious political incident" and "a concentrated reflection of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as well as a salient expression of the reversal of verdicts and the backlash of the sinister line in society." The "gang of four" abused the portion of power they stole, set in motion all propaganda machinery, called criticism meetings in 28 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and major cities throughout the country, published more than 700 criticism articles and concocted a serious charge implicating a great many people.

People could not help but inquire why the "gang of four" kicked up a row and wanted to take punitive action over such an ordinary play. In his secret report to Chiang Ching, Yu Hui-yung said: "We hold that this is not only a problem of an ideological trend in creative writing in general, but is also a trend most worthy of attention in class struggle in the current realm of literature and art." It is not difficult to understand the mystery if we merely see the kind of "class struggle and struggle between the two lines" the "gang of four" grasped in the realm of literature and art in the spring of 1974.

The spring of 1974 was precisely when the "gang of four" thought that opportunity was ripe for seizing party and state power and they went wild with joy. The big renegade Chiang Ching rushed ahead to take over the slogan of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, dispatched trusted followers, accomplices and personal representatives with information everywhere and shot three arrows simultaneously. They never criticized Lin Piao, pretended to criticize Confucius and concentrated on criticizing the Duke of Chou. In drama they worked in concert to encircle and suppress "Thrice Ascending Taofeng." In art, they ignored Premier Chou's instruction on doing a good job of decorating the guest houses and organizing the production and export of arts and crafts. From criticizing "sinister paintings" to criticizing the export of paintings, they maliciously attacked the foreign affairs departments for carrying out a "right capitulationist line." In music, they purposely opposed Premier Chou's instruction on strengthening cultural exchanges with foreign countries and criticized untitled music, charging that this was "opening the door for the infiltration of imperialist culture." They were afraid that others might not catch their meaning, so they further elaborated that these activities "had the public encouragement and support of certain people." With sinister intent, the "gang of four" tried to malign our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou as the main "source" of "the backlash of the sinister line in literature and art," used this as an excuse to try to topple Premier Chou and a large number of responsible comrades of the party, the government and the army from the Central Committee to the local levels, and plotted to form a cabinet and seize power in the forthcoming Fourth National People's Congress. It can be seen from this that the encirclement and suppression of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" by the "gang of four" was no isolated incident but a part of their long premeditated grand political conspiracy.

Another aim of the "gang of four" in attacking the "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" was to look for a loophole that allowed them to whip up an unprecedented upsurge in political persecution in literary and artistic circles. [paragraph continues]

In the manuscript of Chu Lan's "Comment on the Shansi Opera 'Thrice Ascending Taofeng,'" which was handed in for approval, the reactionary cultural scoundrel Yao Wen-yuan personally made 11 revisions. With sinister motives, he added the sinister passage: "With 'Thrice Ascending' exposed, would they not try to ascend a fourth or fifth time? This is food for thought." Yu Hui-yung was quick to take hints and added his voice, saying: "In fact, the matter of a fourth or fifth ascent came up long ago." On the strength of their administrative powers, they issued orders and commands. They urged the cultural bureaus of various provinces to collect and submit data to the higher authorities on "the blacklash of the sinister literary and artistic line." Throughout the country they vigorously whipped up the sinister wind of "a counterattack against the sinister literary and artistic line." They labelled a large number of works as poisonous weeds. A large number of literary and artistic workers were subjected to criticism and persecution. The "gang of four" wielded the big stick of fascist cultural despotism and killed and madly trampled on revolutionary literature and art. Under their tight control, the masses of literary and artistic workers were subjected to a proliferation of literary taboos. They felt as though they were walking on thin ice. They were blamed for almost everything they did. Various areas had vigorously promoted "horse" plays. The "Story of Selling Horses," "Chasing Horses," and so forth were criticized for no reason. People became fearful at the very mention of "horses." They did not even dare write about "oxen." The Chinese character of "tao" was also shunned by them. The Huaku play "Return of the Oxen" of Huinan was roundly criticized. Because of the Chinese character "tao," a new juvenile play of Wuchang, "New Seedlings of Taoshan," has to be renamed as a precaution. This was really a case in which the criticism of "Thrice Ascending" caused people, animals and even grass and trees to suffer. A good literary and artistic garden was reduced to a shambles, a deserted land. The harm done was so serious and extensive that its remnant poison has not yet been eliminated.

We must seriously and carefully investigate things. All matters connected with "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" and all problems and all persons involved, past and present, should be again taken up as individual cases, so that wrongs can be righted. We must see that policy is firmly implemented as far as writers are concerned. We must take a down-to-earth approach to their work. We must take different conditions into consideration and not fail to implement proper policy.

Eliminate the Remnant Poison of the "Gang of Four" and Foster a Down-To-Earth Style of Criticism

To attain the evil aim of usurping party and state leadership the "gang of four" closely linked history, literature and art with their antiparty and antipeople counterrevolutionary plot. They vigorously promoted the use of history to attack people through insinuation and promoted conspiratorial literature and art. They turned films and plays into a kind of tool to illustrate counterrevolutionary political slogans in naked, unconcealed terms. Insinuation became a big characteristic that marked conspiratorial literature and art. The "gang of four" and company had a sinister mentality and took a jaundiced idealist view of the world. They led literary and artistic creations and literary and art comments to the blind alley of extreme idealism and metaphysics. By thoroughly exposing the "gang of four's" plot to attack "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" from all sides, we must now criticize and eliminate the "gang of four's" bad style and their remnant poison in literary and artistic criticism. Without thoroughly eliminating literary and artistic criticism that distorts misquotes, and puzzles, without criticizing idealism and metaphysics and without fostering a down-to-earth style of criticism, we cannot initiate creative and scientific literary and artistic research and criticism.

The "gang of four's" criterion for assessing works was that anything that suited the gang's taste was a fragrant flower; anything that offended their taste was a poisonous weed. They had no truth, no Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to fall back upon. They ignored the objective realities of works. They restored to critical methods marked by extreme idealism and metaphysics. They quoted out of context, in unclear and confusing terms.

[paragraph continues]

They freely framed people. In his "Comment on the Shansi Opera 'Thrice Ascending Taofeng,'" Chu Lan associated the opera with a monstrous crime, that is, "resorting to despicable insinuating means and using Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary language," in their eyes, the play did not reflect real life but "'a fable' of 'a sick and dying horse on the run'." From a sick horse and a dying horse to a big red horse, the whole play seemed to invite opportunities to be attacked. In their eyes, the theme and its social significance were not expressed through vivid images of figures and through dramatic conflicts and scenes. Instead they were reflected obliquely through a play of words. They said that the name of the play was quite a problem. The name of "Sangyuan" was changed to "Taoyuan." "The change of a Chinese character was the very answer and served to focus attention." Something wrong was also found with the names of the characters. The protagonist was named Ching Lan. "She was given the name linked with the saying that 'an apprentice excels his master,' because people were required to learn from Ching Lan and be faithful disciples of Confucius and Mencius. This was done to push their counterrevolutionary political line calling for 'a return to propriety' and restoration." The figures on the stage cried "good horse" three times to show that "the writer's purpose" was "to vilify the party's correct line and to call for capitalist restoration." The "gang of four" and their confidants were outwardly strong but inwardly weak. They nearly exhausted their lies. They were put in such an embarrassing position that they could only resort to the excuse of "no need for further explanation" as a coverup for their lame arguments.

When mentioning "Thrice Ascending Taofeng," the "gang of four" and their confidants always said that what was said about the play "was not a usual literary and artistic debate and not a problem of creation." Instead it was "a life-or-death class struggle." They gleefully said: "The Cultural Department is a public security department in an ideological sense." They took the weapon of criticism as a stick to hit people. They wilfully blurred the dividing line between literature and art and politics. They often took certain problems of right and wrong in literature and art that should have been discussed as political problems and used them as excuses to hurt people and to attach antiparty and antisocialist labels.

No doubt socialist literary and art creation, criticism and studies are imbued with a clear-cut party spirit. As Lenin pointed out: "Literature must become party literature." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol 10, p 25) However, there are both similarities and differences between literary and artistic problems and politics. Literature and art have their own special law for serving politics. We cannot equate all literary and artistic problems with political problems. The political problems we are discussing here explicitly refer to those antiparty and antisocialist poisonous weeds which run counter to Chairman Mao's six political criteria. In literary and art creation and criticism, all issues of right and wrong which do not run counter to the six criteria involve problems among the people. These include certain bourgeois thinking revealed in literary and art works and certain bourgeois viewpoints and idealist arguments in literary and art criticism, which are commonly referred to as matters of ideology and understanding. Chairman Mao said: "In dealing with ideological questions among the people, with questions about man's mental world.... it is only through discussion, criticism and reasoning that we can really foster correct ideas and overcome wrong ones, and that we can really settle issues." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol 5, p 391) We should permit people to make mistakes and to correct them even if the mistakes are serious. We should not finish people off with a single blow and arbitrarily deprive the erring comrades of their right to take up literature and art. We should let them go deep into the combat life of the workers, peasants and soldiers and correct their mistakes and make improvements in the course of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in constant artistic practices.

We must deeply criticize the fake left but real right fallacies spread by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," on the relationship between literature, art and politics, thoroughly remove the harm they did in confusing literary and artistic problems with political problems and consequently confusing the two different types of contradictions, conscientiously implement the party's policies concerning literature and art, bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of literary and art workers and organize a huge army of socialist writers and artists.

After "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" was staged in Peking, the worker-peasant-soldier audience and the proper of the problems of their politics sentenced this play, which was natural. However, in order to achieve party and state power, the "gang of four" tyrannically passed themselves off as the supreme authorities. Their words were rules and their deeds were law. Others could only do as they said and could not debate in the least. The pernicious influence produced by the arbitrary work style of these despots of the theater and scholar tyrants have not yet been completely removed. Chairman Mao said: "If unity is to prevail throughout the party and the nation, we must give full play to democracy and let people speak up. This holds both inside and outside the party." ("Talk At an Enlarged Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee") In discussing literary, artistic and scientific questions we must foster the spirit of democracy and develop the habit of making criticism by seeking truth from facts. We must let people speak up, permit criticism and permit the person who is criticized to defend himself and make counter criticism. We must extensively mobilize the worker-peasant-soldier masses to take part in discussions in different forms. Marx said: "The people have always been the only judge in the matter of whether a writer is 'qualified' or 'not qualified.' " (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 1, p 90) Leading cadres working in literature and art must be prudent in dealing with different views on literary and art works. They should hold democratic discussions with the authors on an equal footing by presenting the facts and reasoning things out with them. It is extremely harmful to force people to accept your opinions by assuming the attitude of a superior and issuing administrative orders. We must encourage the free airing of views, encourage writing and theatrical performance, unfold academic research of a creative nature and make science and culture flourish. None of these can be accomplished without a democratic atmosphere.

The encirclement and suppression of "Thrice Ascending Taofeng" was a political conspiracy plotted single-handedly by the "gang of four." It was an incident which created a sensation and involved many people. We must focus our hatred upon the "gang of four" and their sworn follower and show a willingness to help and unite with comrades who have been duped. We must distinguish right from wrong and unite our comrades. In the great mass movement to deeply expose and criticize the "gang of four," let us closely rally together, smash the spiritual shackles and make a joint effort to make socialist literature and art flourish and to accomplish the general task for the new period.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON EXPLAINING POLICIES TO PEASANTS

HK010917Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Aug 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "It Is Necessary To Explain Policies to the Peasants"]

[Text] Based on the Hsianghsiang experience conveyed by the party Central Committee, Wang Chih-chi [3769 1807 3825], an old labor model of Nanhui production brigade of Hsihuangtsun commune, Hsingtai County, resolutely opposed the commune party committee for extracting grain from the production brigade because such action is wrong and contradicts party policy. Everybody who reads this news will cheer: Comrade Wang Chih-chi has done the right thing and has stood up well!

Chairman Hua recently pointed out that the Hsianghsiang experience conveyed by the Central Committee is a weapon for the peasants to oppose that which is wrong and safeguard the agricultural base. Wang Chih-chi's opposition to the extraction of grain by the commune party committee has proved that as long as the policies of the party are fully explained to the masses, they will, in the manner indicated by Chairman Hua, arm themselves with the directive of the Central Committee and the Hsianghsiang experience, struggle against that which is in opposition to party policies, and oppose that which is wrong and undermines the foundation of the production team. This situation will be of great advantage in implementing the policies of the party, reducing the burdens of the peasants, bringing into play the initiative of the masses and strengthening the agricultural base.

The constitution of our country provides that socialist public property is inviolable. The state insures the consolidation and development of the socialist sector of the economy owned by the whole people and of the socialist sector owned collectively by the masses of working people. Current party policy prescribe the necessity to respect the right of production brigades to decide their own affairs. As early as the initial period of the movement to switch to people's communes, Chairman Mao solemnly criticized the mistake of equalitarianism and indiscriminately transferring the manpower and property of production teams without compensation was exploitation of the peasants, and that such practice should be resolutely rectified. In recent years, some comrades have forgotten this lesson and are making similar mistakes again mainly because the long period of interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had confused them and weakened the concept of policy and discipline. In many places, there was actually no assurance and acknowledgement for the system of collective ownership of the peasants. Why did conditions emerge in Hsianghsiang and other counties where burdens on the peasants were arbitrarily increased? Why did infringements on the rights of the peasants in Hsuni County emerge? why did leading members in some of the localities give orders to dig up crops the peasants took so much trouble to plant? Why did some leading cadres disregard conditions and set deadlines for the transition of the commune's basic accounting units without consulting the masses and the basic level cadres? Why did people actually deliberately block and embezzle investments, loans, aids and various material supplied by the state to the collective economy? In the minds of some comrades, there is no such thing as collective ownership by the peasants, the rights of the production brigades to self-determination, and the various basic systems of the people's commune. The collective property of peasants, including personal property, and the legitimate rights and interests of commune members can all be arbitrarily disposed of. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has resolutely corrected these kind of mistakes. It has conveyed to basic levels the experience of Hsianghsiang County in solving burdens on the peasants and let the experience be known to all the masses. This decision reflects the wishes of the millions of peasants. Armed with the decision of the party Central Committee, the masses of peasants will dare in the manner of old labor model Wang Chih-chi to confidently stand against those incorrect styles that are opposed to policies and disciplines.

Millions of peasants are rising up to safeguard the right of the production brigades to self-determination and to their own legitimate rights and interests, which is extremely delightful in the political and economic life of China's countryside. We should actively support and give play to this spirit of the masses to be the masters in their own homes. The masses have been aroused and their enthusiasm is rising. All incorrect styles, regardless of whether they include giving orders arbitrarily or commanding blindly must be opposed. Everything in the interests of the collective and the state must be supported and upheld by the masses. Such requirements are an important guarantee for the sure triumph of our cause. Some comrades are full of apprehensions. They are afraid everything will be opposed and future work will be difficult to carry out. This is the mentality of not trusting the masses. The policies of the party represent the vital interests of the masses and reflect their pressing aspirations. [paragraph continues]

As long as party organizations and cadres at all levels conscientiously implement policies in their work, take the mass line and consult the masses on matters, the masses will stand on the side of the cadres and consciously implement party policies. Without the involvement of hundreds of millions of peasants, no work in the countryside can be successfully carried out. With rising consciousness, the masses will dare to supervise the work of the cadres in accordance with party policies, which will prompt us to do our work a bit better, overcome difficulties a bit faster, and develop agricultural production a bit more quickly.

At present, a small number of localities still have not fully explained policies to the masses. Some places still have not conveyed them and even some cadres are still not clear about such an important event as the Hsianghsiang experience, which was conveyed by the Central Committee. Like the party committee of Hsiuangtsun commune, some places still think that "study is one thing, but what you do is another," and continue to undermine the foundation of the production team. This situation is not permissible. We must resolutely follow the directive of Chairman Hua, hand the weapon to the masses, extensively and thoroughly convey the directive of the Central Committee and the Hsianghsiang experience to the masses so they will be known in every family and understood by everyone, and implement the policies of the party, do a good job in running the collective economy and rapidly develop agricultural production by relying on the strength of the masses.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR THIRD QUARTER OUTPUT INCREASE

HK020705Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Work Hard in September, Make Third Quarter Output Exceed That in the Second Quarter"]

[Text] Chairman Hui recently instructed us: "It is necessary to do a still better job of production. Output in the third quarter must exceed that in the second quarter." We must conscientiously implement Chairman Hua's instruction and carry out our production well in the third quarter so as to create conditions for winning new victories in the fourth quarter.

Since the beginning of this year, the general situation on the industrial and communications front is favorable both in the realm of politics and in production. The struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is being continuously deepened. The rectification of key enterprises has had fruitful results. The movement to learn from Taching in industry is developing in a more widespread and penetrating manner. The production situation is very favorable. As far as most of the products are concerned, production targets from January to July have been fulfilled according to the annual production plan. The average daily output in July of some items, such as iron and steel, power generation capacity, sulphuric acid, the volume of railway and water cargo transportation, approached or exceeded the targets set in the annual production plan. The prevailing situation, the nature of things and the general trends, fill us with confidence. Our militant spirit has been aroused. Meanwhile, we must divide one into two. Since the beginning of July, there has appeared a situation of uneven development of production. Among the objective factors responsible for such a situation are persistent high temperatures, wind, rain storms, and so forth. Subjective factors are also to blame. Certain leading cadres have become complacent because of what they regard as the fulfillment during the first half of the year of "more than half the year's tasks in half the year." They lower their vigilance. In organizing production, they also lack foresight. They fall into a rut and are unequal to special situations. Overall planning is lacking. They pay lopsided attention to the maintenance of selected equipment. These are chief underlying subjective factors.

This year, Chairman Hua has repeatedly instructed us: The better the situation is, the more humble and prudent we should be. We should never become arrogant or conceited. We should recognize our shortcomings and weakness in our work as well as cut latent potential.

We must use Chairman Mao's instruction to check our own work and regard it as an encouragement to continuously push our work forward. Conditions are favorable at present. We can count on the treasured revolutionary vigor of the masses of workers in fighting high temperatures and wresting high output. We can count on the leadership and command of the masses of cadres who are deeply involved on the forefront of strengthening production. We have a great wealth of useful experience in tapping potentials to increase production. So long as we strengthen our leadership and adopt effective measures, we can certainly achieve the goal of making output in the third quarter exceed that of the second quarter.

How do we make output in the third quarter exceed that of the second quarter?

We must continue to expose and criticize the "gang of four," eliminate their pernicious influence, learn from Taching and do a good job of streamlining enterprises.

Since the beginning of this year, under the leadership of the party committees of various areas, the industry and communications fronts have seriously tackled this task and achieved outstanding results. All provinces, municipalities, regions and departments have acted quickly to meet the demands of enterprise rectification. Various areas and departments have now organized work teams involving over 100,000 persons. They have become deeply involved in rectifying more than 10,000 basic-level units. Stress is laid on those key enterprises affecting the national economy as a whole. Such an approach allows attention to typical examples. A given point can stimulate a wide area. Work is put on a down-to-earth basis. Results are very satisfactory. But the development of the movement is uneven. Certain units have failed to pay meticulous attention to exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and to eliminating their remnant poison. They lack an adequate understanding of the importance and urgency of enterprise rectification. They fail to do such work in a down-to-earth manner. Certain enterprises have even fluctuated.

Therefore, to seek a higher output in the third quarter than in the second, we must repeatedly grasp exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and the elimination of their remnant poison and must pay attention to fluctuations. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry has recently called for a major inspection and a general summarization of conditions concerning exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," the elimination of their remnant poison, the effort to learn from Taching and enterprise rectification. We must carry things a step further and seriously do a penetrating and thorough job of the movement. Such an approach may serve as a reference to various areas and departments. We must seriously arouse the masses to enthusiastically develop various "Quality Month" activities.

The State Economic Commission has already issued a directive on the development of "Quality Month" activities. We hope that all areas and departments will pay full attention to this work. In implementing the "30 regulations on industry," certain units have taken firm measures and have paid close attention to the quality of products. They do the job in a satisfactory and forceful manner. But the leadership of certain enterprises is still irresponsible and perfunctory in their approach to quality. This problem remains very serious. All enterprises must carry out production according to state plans, and the supply contracts, and insure that all specifications and requirements in offering a variety of products are fully met. Customers' opinions and suggestions should be solicited on production quality. We must be determined to improve production quality. The customers have the right to reject products that do not meet quality specifications. For those products that have already left the factories, it is necessary to provide a guarantee of repayment, exchange for new products and compensation for losses. Leading comrades must be responsible in recalling products and compensating for the losses.

Strenuous efforts must be made to turn units with losses into units with profits, increase earnings, reduce consumption of raw material and fulfill the eight economic and technical norms in an all-round manner.

To insure that the output in the third quarter will exceed that in the second quarter, we must meet the requirements in attaining greater, faster, better and more economical results, and achieve practical results in our economic work. This is to say that consumption [of material] must be lower than in the second quarter, losses lower than in the second quarter and profits higher than in the second quarter. There must be fewer accidents than in the second quarter. The eight economic and technical indexes must be fulfilled better than in the second quarter. At present, we must lay particular stress on cutting down consumption. Consumption is now generally very high. Many enterprises have not yet reached their best historical levels. Despite a relatively serious shortage of raw and other materials, fuels and mechanical power, we must increase production and fulfill given targets. This calls for finding ways to reduce consumption. The aim is to increase production through economy. In this regard, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Ministry of Railways have made a relatively satisfactory showing. In regard to the eight indexes, in the first half of the year, some have met the demands of the state plans and some have exceeded the best historical levels. Regarding thermal power plants throughout the country, coal consumption for each unit of electricity in the first half of the year dropped by 10 grams as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This means a total saving of over 1.2 million tons of coal and charcoal. Nearly 50 percent of the electricity plants have used coal. The target for self-consumption of electricity has reached the best level in history. Individual areas credited with a relatively satisfactory performance include Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kiangsu and Wuhsi. But viewing the country as a whole, we are far from meeting the demands made by Chairman Hua. We must exert great efforts and take firm and proper steps. All areas and departments must sum up and propagate the good experience in reducing losses and help those enterprises with big losses and waste to reduce their losses as soon as possible. We must make use of the eight economic and technical indexes to evaluate enterprises in an all-round manner. All enterprises must reach their highest level in fulfilling the eight indexes. Those that have already achieved this goal must catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels. Efforts must be made to vigorously train technical forces and strengthen management in the technical field.

Due to serious interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," our scientific and technical development has stagnated for 10 years. These 10 years are a period marked by the quickest scientific and technical development. This accounts for a widening gap between our technical levels and advanced world levels. We must whip up an upsurge in engaging in vocational and technical study. All leading and technical cadres must participate in vocational and technical study and become competent in mastering vocational and technical skills and be efficient in management. It is necessary to speed up the training of workers in the technical field. We must run all institutions of higher learning, technical schools well, and develop spare-time education for the workers. We must improve quality in teaching, strive to train more qualified people at a rapid rate, and actively cultivate a new technical force. All newly developing enterprises and undertakings should also run short-term training classes and select technical forces from among their rank-and-file workers and train them. We must actively use modern technical management methods and strive to put to use, in 1 or 2 years, all the present available electronic computers and to gradually raise their efficiency. We must also improve work style and leadership methods and persist in a down-to-earth approach. With politics in command, we must act according to economic laws and resolutely oppose all bad styles marked by a departure from reality and by inattention to practical results.

At present, there is not much time left in the third quarter. Time and chances lost will never come again. Let us roll up our sleeves and work as hard as we can. We are full of confidence in fighting this battle well and in achieving the goal of making the output of the third quarter exceed that of the second quarter as put forward by Chairman Hua.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE HOLDS MEETING IN PEKING

0W060115Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 2 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 2 Sep--According to a PEOPLE'S DAILY dispatch, the "Economic Studies" Editorial Department of the Economic Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently invited some economic theorists and workers from the Peking area to a meeting to discuss two issues, namely, practice is the criterion for testing economic theory and policy, and how to understand, master and apply objective socialist economic laws. The participants held that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and that it is a fundamental Marxist principle. Recently, a controversy arose over these issues because of differences of opinion. Besides philosophy, the controversy involves the fields of economics, education, culture and literature and art. In essence, the controversy concerns one's attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the important issues of how to comprehensively and accurately understand and master Mao Tsetung Thought and whether or not one really holds high Chairman Mao's great banner. The participants held that even though the "gang of four" has been smashed, their pernicious influence must not be underestimated. It is an urgent task for all to conscientiously distinguish between right and wrong in ideology and theory.

In his "Talk at the Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Party Central Committee," Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "In socialist construction, we are still acting blindly to a very large extent. For us, the socialist economy is in many respects a still unknown realm of necessity.... As for our party as a whole, our knowledge of socialist construction is very inadequate. In the forthcoming period we should accumulate experience and study hard, and in the course of practice, gradually deepen our understanding and become clearer on the laws of socialist construction." This instruction of Chairman Mao's is very important as it upholds the truth that practice is the criterion for testing economic theory and policy, and it guides us so that we can conscientiously sum up our positive and negative experiences, get a good grasp of objective laws so that we will not act blindly and we will successfully fulfill the general task for the new period. The Chinese democratic revolution lasted 24 years, during which we lost twice and won twice, and only through the failures and victories were we able to gain a clear understanding of the laws governing the revolution. Now that the socialist revolution and construction have entered the 28th year, we are confronted with the arduous task of realizing the four modernizations. If we don't map out our specific line, principles and policies for our economic construction in light of the new historical conditions, test our economic theory and policy through practice, uphold what is correct and revise what is wrong, we will probably traverse a tortuous path again.

On the question of implementing the economic policies in the countryside at present, some comrades expounded upon the need to use practice as the criterion for testing whether or not an economic theory or policy is correct. Reviewing our history of agricultural development since liberation, some comrades held that actual conditions in most parts of our countryside are suited to the system of fixed production quotas, calculation of work points on the basis of completed work, the principle of "from each according to his work," the policy of allowing commune members to farm small plots for their personal needs and engage in household sideline production, the policy of allowing people to engage in village trade fairs and the system of using the production team as the basic accounting unit.

The practical experience of most areas shows that the enthusiasm of commune members for labor can be aroused to promote the development of agricultural production provided the above policies are persistently implemented. The development of agriculture since the founding of the PRC fully proves that practice is the criterion for testing economic theories and policies.

At the meeting, the participants also discussed how to learn from the experiences of advanced units. They held that the fine experiences of advanced units, especially those of fundamental and universal significance, should be learned. As for the specific methods those advanced units have used, however, the participants held that they should not be mechanically copied without taking the actual conditions of one's own area into consideration. In leading and organizing agricultural production, one can avoid giving arbitrary orders and effectively bring the socialist enthusiasm of commune members into full play if one proceeds from reality and seeks truth from facts.

Comrades at the meeting also pointed out: It is mainly the masses of people who put things into practice. Thus, to sum up experiences conscientiously, one must go among the masses, conduct investigation and study, and listen to their opinions. For this purpose, it is necessary to give full scope to democracy and to "make all problems known to the masses and let them speak out." Economic theorists and workers should have the courage to break through "the forbidden areas" designated by the "gang of four" and investigate and study actual conditions. They should proceed from reality. They should not stop at the conclusions reached by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao but come up with new theories under the new historical conditions in order to develop Marxism. Only thus can we continuously develop economic theories, perfect economic policies, and rapidly develop productive forces.

Comrades at the meeting also pointed out: While discussing this question, we should conscientiously study Marxist works, especially Chairman Mao's historic document, "Talk At an Enlarged Working Conference Convened By the CCP Central Committee." This is our powerful ideological weapon in carrying out the general task for the new period.

To subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" fundamentally reversed the relationship between theory and practice, thus creating great ideological and theoretical confusion. We must completely eliminate their pernicious influence. As for our comrades who express erroneous ideas and views during theoretical discussions, we should implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and "the doctrine of three don'ts" [san pu chu i 0005 0008 0031 5030]. We should present the facts, reason things out and persuade people through reasoning. We should thoroughly discuss problems and seek correct resolutions to them.

OIL REFINING CAPACITY REPORTED INCREASED BY INNOVATIONS

0W011316Y Peking NCNA in English 1117 GMT 1 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--China's oil refining capacity has increased nearly five hundred percent in the past ten years, more than half through technical innovations or by improving equipment.

Output of crude oil has risen at an annual rate of about twenty percent during the same period. China has built a number of new oil refineries at the same time. Fifty-seven point five percent of the total refining capacity added in the past ten years comes from the increased capacity of the old refineries. This amount is equivalent to adding over a dozen new refineries, each processing two to three million tons of crude oil.

The innovations have also helped to increase the variety of products and improve quality.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry said that new techniques and technological processes to be adopted would improve installations built from the forties to the present. He cited the Taching oilfield as an example. When the normal and reduced pressure installation was built there in 1964, the designed capacity of 1.5 million tons a year was already fifty percent more than similar installations in 1964 at that time. The engineers and workers there have since improved the refining tower and heating furnace and adjusted the heat exchange process. As a result, the refining capacity has almost doubled.

Another important innovation is making full use of outmoded equipment. A refinery in the northeast China port city of Talien has renovated equipment into a new installation for producing three thousand tons of phenol acetone a year. Many of the refineries had to burn off their surplus gas in the past. Most refineries today use gas to heat the refining equipment and boilers. This has helped to reduce air pollution.

The spokesman added that refining capacity would have to be enlarged at a faster pace to keep up with expansion of the crude oil production in the next eight years. A number of new refineries are to be built, but improving installations remains an important aspect of modernization.

KWANGMING DAILY EDITORIAL ON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

HK011447Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 24 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY editorial: "Bring About the Industrialization and Modernization of Building Construction in a Quickened Tempo"]

[Excerpts] Building construction plays a very important role in the national economy. To achieve the four modernizations and build a powerful socialist country, we must attach important to the development of building construction. The State Capital Construction Commission recently held a work conference to discuss the industrialization and modernization of building construction mapped out in the "Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology 1978-1985 (draft)." This will greatly push forward the development of building construction.

According to the 10-year plan and the 25-year outline for the development of the national economy, the scale of our capital construction will surpass all past records for some time to come. We shall build a number of modern large-scale key projects, scientific experimental centers, cultural and education facilities, as well as billions of square meters of residential quarters and other civic projects. The party Central Committee recently pointed out: "Whether the 10-year plan and the 25-year outline for the development of our national economy can be smoothly realized, depends to a large extent on the work of capital construction." This instruction placed a glorious but arduous task on building construction. To meet the need of this new situation and new task, a big leap in technical renovation must be made in the field of building construction. This requires that we stir ourselves, work in coordination, quicken our tempo and strive to bring about the industrialization and modernization of building construction.

The industrialization of building construction means that industrial and civil projects are to be built in the same way production is carried out in large-scale industry. [paragraph continues]

What we have to do is to take different type buildings as industrial products, use unified structural forms and complete sets of structural parts, employ advanced techniques, mass-produce them in factories on the basis of specialization and division of labor, and then carry out construction and installation in the worksites with mechanized means. In this way, we can bring about a fundamental and all-round technical renovation in building construction, switching it from a dispersed and backward mode of production into a modern large-scale industry.

To realize the industrialization of building construction, it is necessary first to standardize architectural designs. This is a prerequisite. We should determinedly concentrate a technical backbone force especially to study the standardization of architectural designs and carry out designing. With an eye to developing the industrialized building construction system, we should readjust the existing standardized designs, achieve unified moduli and parameters, work out a unified catalog for structural parts and create the necessary conditions for manufacturing these parts in factories. Departments responsible for this work at all levels should strengthen their unified management over the standardization of designs and strive to raise the rate that these standardized designs are used.

We must strengthen scientific research and continuously achieve advanced results in the science and technology of building construction. This is the key to the industrialization and modernization of building construction. The study of science and technology should go before production and construction in order to provide complete sets of scientific and technical achievements for the industrialization and modernization of building construction. In the next 8 years, we must accomplish six major tasks regarding the establishment of an industrialized building construction system, the comprehensive utilization of industrial wastes as well as building materials and goods made from natural resources, the techniques of making concrete and reinforced concrete, the basic theories of quake and shock resistance in building structures, groundwork and prospecting techniques, and improving of the quality and functions of buildings. Meanwhile, we must energetically unfold a mass movement of technical renovation and technical revolution, bring the wisdom and strength of the masses of staff and workers into full play and build up a scientific and technological research system which will combine the efforts of central authorities, local professionals and the masses. We must actively improve laboratory facilities and build necessary experimental centers to create conditions for scientific research. We also must conscientiously grasp the popularization and application of scientific and technical achievements. All new techniques, new work processes, new materials, new implements and new equipment which have been verified and proved to be effective should be promptly applied in production and construction.

The realization of the industrialization of building construction involves not only city planning, the utilization of local resources, the production and supply of building materials and the distribution of processing factories for making structural parts, but also the reform of the planning, management and material supply systems. Therefore, we must make overall plans and strengthen leadership. Under the leadership of the provincial, municipal and autonomous region party committees, we should organize those units responsible for scientific research, designing, construction and the production of materials and equipment, work out a unified plan, set a unified goal and concentrate manpower, financial and material resources first, to industrialize building construction in a city and then popularize the experience gained in this experimental spot throughout the whole country. Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai should set the pace. The industrialization of building construction should be achieved in the main by 1985 in all large and medium-sized cities. Complete modernization of the building construction industry should be achieved by 2000.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMEMORATES MARTYR PENG PAI

0W011025Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 31 Aug 78 0W

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 31 August article by Li Hsing, Hua Chi, Ko Fu and Heng Chuan: "Eternal Glory to the Martyr--in Memory of Comrade Peng Pai and in Vehement Condemnation of the Crimes of Lin Piao and the 'Gang of four' in Trumping Up Charges Against the Family of Martyr Peng Pai"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 31 Aug--This 31 August marks the 49th anniversary of the martyrdom of Comrade Peng Pai [1756 3269], revolutionary of the older generation. Cherishing the memory of their revolutionary predecessor, people visited the Hailufeng area [Haifeng and Lufeng counties in Kwangtung] where this martyr once lived and fought.

Taking advantage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four frenziedly smeared the martyr's good name and ruthlessly persecuted his family by doing things that the Kuomintang reactionary clique aspired to but did not succeed in doing. As a result, the martyr who shed his blood for the revolution decades ago was once again trampled upon. The criminal acts of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" aroused the righteous indignation of all revolutionary people!

The Founder of the Hailufeng Peasants' Movement

Possibly many of today's youth are not familiar with the glorious past of Comrade Peng Pai. During the period of the great revolution, Comrade Peng Pai was looked upon respectfully as a leader of the peasants movement, enjoying high prestige among the revolutionary people but incurring the inveterate hatred of local tyrants and evil gentry as well as warlords and bureaucrats. Comrade Peng Pai was a fine CCP member, a leader of the peasants movement during the early period of our party and the initiator of the renowned Hailufeng peasants movement. Early in 1921, after joining the CCP, Comrade Peng Pai joined the peasants movement in his native area, Haifeng County, Kwangtung. For the cause of the laboring people's liberation, Comrade Peng Pai went through strenuous steeling in his youth.

The first peasants association he organized had only six members. But when the Haifeng County General Peasants Association was formed in 1923, membership reached 100,000. It was a gusting force like a strong wind or sudden rainstorm that waged an acute struggle against local tyrants, evil gentry and landlords.

At that time, the bureaucratic and landlord power in Haifeng and Lufeng counties collapsed successively and the peasants associations led by Comrade Peng Pai displayed their tremendous influence. Under the impact of the vigorous peasants movements in Haifeng and Lufeng, the masses of peasants in more than 10 counties in eastern Kwangtung rose up to organize their own armed forces which rendered powerful assistance in 1924 and 1925 to the national revolutionary army in Canton, led by Chen Chiung-ming, in its two triumphant eastern campaigns.

During the spring and summer of 1927 when the northern expeditionary war was reaching a critical moment, the Kuomintang reactionary clique betrayed the revolution and massacred Communist Party members and the revolutionary people. Following the "12 April" counter-revolutionary coup in Shanghai staged by Chiang Kai-shek, the counterrevolutionary evil claws manufactured a bloody "15 April" incident in Canton. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the heroic people of Haifeng and Lufeng staged three successive armed uprisings in April, September and October and liberated the capitals of Haifeng and Lufeng counties.

In November, worker-peasant-soldier congresses were held successively in these two counties whereupon the worker-peasant democratic political power was established and the slogan, "Carry out agrarian revolutionary," was sounded. The worker-peasant democratic political power in the Hailufeng area, which was led by Comrade Peng Pai and persisted until April 1928, was like thunder resounding over thousands of li of land, like lightning shining in the vast night skies. It coordinated with the Autumn Harvest Uprising in dealing a staggering blow to the reactionaries and giving immense inspiration to the masses of people. It wrote a magnificent page in the history of our country's democratic revolution.

A Glorious Fighting Life

Comrade Peng Pai was an intellectual. He surmounted difficulties and opposed the exploiting class which nurtured him. He joined the proletarian revolutionary ranks and contributed everything he had to revolutionary struggle. The road he followed and his fighting life still have great educational significance for the masses of revolutionary comrades today. Comrade Peng Pai was born in 1896 in Tung village of Haifeng County which was surrounded by mountains on one side but facing the sea. He received anti-imperialist, antifeudal education in his middle school days and resented the social conditions of his time. He left home for Japan to further his studies where he diligently read Marxist-Leninist works and took an active part in the national salvation movement of the Chinese students. Comrade Peng Pai returned to his country in 1920 and made plans to carry out social revolution in the cultural and educational fields. He assumed the post as director of Haifeng County Education Bureau in May the following year. He organized students throughout the county to hold rallies and demonstrations in commemoration of "1 May" International Labor Day, made speeches to publicize revolutionary thinking and published "Red Heart Weekly" to criticize those reactionary theories carried by the local newspaper "LUAN DAILY." As a result, he was removed from his post as director of the Education Bureau by Chen Chiung-ming and the other warlords, landlords, local tyrants and evil gentry. After that, he abandoned his original plan and set his mind on engaging in peasant movements deep in the countryside to which he devoted all his energy.

Comrade Peng Pai's book, "Haifeng Peasants Movement," the title of which was personally written by Premier Chou, was an annal recording the actual struggles of that time. Comrade Peng Pai was elected member of the Central Committee at the fifth party national congress held in 1927. That same year, he took part in the "1 August" Nanchang Uprising led by Chou En-lai, Chu Te, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting, Liu Po-cheng and other comrades. At an emergency session called by the party Central Committee on 7 August, Comrade Peng Pai was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. He later returned to Kwangtung with the units that engaged in the "1 August Uprising" and fought in Swatow. He broke through the blockades put up by the Kuomintang reactionary clique and shifted to Hailufeng where he organized the peasant self-defense army and set up the worker-peasant democratic political power. Comrade Peng Pai assumed a post as member of the Agrarian Committee. In December 1927 Comrades Chang Tai-lei, Yeh Ting, Su Chao-cheng and Yeh Chien-ying staged the Canton Uprising and set up the Canton worker-peasant democratic government. Following the failure of the uprising, Comrade Peng Pai mobilized the peasants to cover the retreat of the uprising units from Canton, thereby enabling more than 2,000 members of the instructing group and workers Red Guard column to safely reach the Hailufeng area.

Comrade Peng Pai was elected member of the party Central Committee and member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee at the sixth party national congress held in July 1928. He was later sent to Shanghai and stayed to work with the party Central Committee.

Comrade Peng Pai became secretary of the Agriculture Committee of the party Central Committee in 1929. On 24 August that same year, he was arrested on a tip from a renegade. He remained unyielding while in prison and waged a resolute struggle against the enemy. He wrote letters to the party Central Committee under the most difficult conditions expressing his determination to fight for the communist cause to the end. Comrade Peng Pai was killed on 31 August in Lunghua, Shanghai, by the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique at the age of 33. Before his execution, he raised his head and shouted the slogans: "Down with imperialism!" "Down with the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek!" "Long live the Chinese Red Army!" and "Long live the CCP!" Thus displaying the noble quality of a Communist who faced death and yet remained unyielding.

The People Along the Tung River Cherish the Memory of the Martyr and Indignantly Denounce the Bandit Lin Piao

The Hailufeng area was situated in a valley between the Tung and the Kan rivers. To the west were green mountains; to the east was the great ocean. In the difficult revolutionary days, martyr Peng Pai made light of discomfort and visited every corner of the area to kindle the raging revolutionary flames of the masses of peasants.

Comrade Peng Pai was loyal to the party and people and worthy of being called a dedicated fighter of the proletariat. His life of indomitable struggle for the cause of communism has been written into the brilliant annals of history and commands the respect of the whole party and people throughout the country. It was only a handful of counterrevolutionaries who harbored particular hatred toward martyr Peng Pai. In the violent storms of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four spread the nonsense of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" while framing up various charges against veteran proletarian revolutionaries in a vain attempt to overthrow them. They even tried to desecrate a number of martyrs who had sacrificed their lives for the revolution by whipping their dead bodies. After the great revolution failed, six members of Comrade Peng Pai's family were slaughtered by the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique. But who would believe that his relatives would fall prey to the atrocities of Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution?

The extent of the persecution which the family of this peasant movement leader of the Hailufeng area suffered was truly shocking. Peng Hung, Comrade Peng Pai's son, died of persecution. Only 8 years after his death was his family informed of the fact. The whereabouts of his body is not even known today. Peng Ko, Comrade Peng Pai's nephew, was beaten to death. His dead body was put on public exhibition for 3 days to serve as a warning. Comrade Peng Pai's cousin was cruelly shot to death. Martyr Peng Pai's 90-year-old mother was secretly imprisoned and then tormented to death. The rest of his relatives were all subjected to struggle or put into prison. The revolutionary cadres and masses who tried to safeguard the name of the martyr were similarly persecuted.

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou and Vice Chairman Yeh treasured past revolutionary struggle in the Hailufeng area very much and showed deep concern for martyr Peng Pai's family. They instructed Comrade Chen Yu to bring martyr Peng Pai's mother to Canton for protection and sent a work group to investigate the matter. However, because of the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, this was not carried out. The downfall of the gang of four saw the beginning of a period in which the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading the whole party and the people throughout the country in grasping the key link and running the country well and in eliminating chaos and restoring order. Only now can the grave injustices done to martyr Peng Pai and his family be redressed.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD IN PEKING FOR NPC DEPUTY MA CHIEN

OW060555Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 2 Sep--Mr Ma Chien, deputy to the NPC, Standing Committee member of the Chinese Islamic Association, council member of the Chinese Afro-Asian Society and professor of the Peking University Oriental Languages Department, died of illness on 16 August 1978 at the age of 72. A memorial meeting for Mr Ma Chien was held on 26 August at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent by the NPC, the Chinese Islamic Association, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Education Department of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, the Peking University CCP Committee and Peking University. Wreaths were also sent by Ulanfu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Ching-jen, chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Chou Yang, Liu Ko-ping, Ma Yu-huai and Tan Tung. The memorial meeting was attended by more than 400 persons, including Pao Erh-han, Chou Yang, Hu Chia-pin, Mao Lien-chueh, Liu Ko-ping, Tan Yuan-kun, Shih Lin-feng, Chang Chieh, Pai Shou-i, comrades of the NPC Standing Committee, the Chinese Islamic Association, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Peking University; and Mr Ma Chien's friends and relatives.

Comrade Chou Lin, vice minister of education and secretary of the Peking University party committee, presided over the memorial meeting, at which Kao Tieh, deputy secretary of the Peking University party committee and vice president of the university delivered a memorial speech.

NOTED PRC PHOTOGRAPHER CHENG CHING-KANG DIES

OW050638Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1716 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 1 Sep--China's renowned proletarian photographer Comrade Cheng Ching-kang [6774 2529 1660] died on 23 August 1978 as a result of illness at the age of 75. A memorial service for Comrade Cheng Ching-kang was solemnly held at the hall of the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery.

Wreaths were presented by Comrades Ulanfu, Wang Chen [3769 7201], Kang Ko-ching, Chang Ping-hua, Huang Chen [7806 6966], Mao Tun, Fu Chung, Li Chen [2621 6297], Chou Yang and Sa Kung-liao. Wreaths were also presented by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, NCNA, the Central News Documentary Film Studio, the Preparatory Group for the Chinese Photography Society, the People's Pictorial Agency, the Liberation Army Pictorial Agency, the Nationalities Pictorial Agency, the People's Arts Publishing House and other provincial and municipal photography units and organizations.

Attending the memorial service were 400 people including Wang Chen, Fu Chung, Li Chen, Chu Mu-chih, Wu Leng-hsi, Hsiung Fu, Chou Wei-chih, Ssuto Hui-min, Mu Ching, Li Pu, Liu Ching-chih, Hsu Hsiao-ping, Tsui Wei [1508 1531] Yu Lan, Chen Chiang, Sun Chen, and Kao Fan, as well as people from photographic circles and his friends. Mu Ching, deputy director of NCNA, presided over the memorial service; Hsu Hsiao-ping, head of the Preparatory Group for the Chinese Photography Society, delivered the memorial speech.

CHIANG HUA SPEAKS AT ANHWEI JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK011059Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The 15th Anhwei Provincial People's Judicial Work Conference was recently convened in Hefei. The participants followed the line of the 11th party congress, implemented the spirit of the Fifth NPC and of relevant central documents, exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals in Anhwei in sabotaging judicial work, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed and decided on judicial work tasks in the coming period.

The 200 participants included heads of prefectural, municipal and county people's courts, directors of the criminal and civil case departments of prefectural and municipal intermediate people's courts, directors of administrative offices of these courts, and heads of local people's courts set up by prefectural intermediate people's courts and by a number of county people's courts.

"At the opening of the conference, Comrade Cheng Kuang-hua, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and head of the provincial CCP committee's political and legal leadership group, outlined specific arrangements for the guiding ideology, aims and demands of the conference. Comrade Chu Mung, president of the provincial higher people's court, presided over the conference and delivered a work report on behalf of the party group of the court. Ku Cho-hsin, Wang Kuang-yu, Cheng Kuang-hua, Chang Tso-yin, Ma Chang-yen, Hu Tan and Kuo Ti-hsiang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the conference. Responsible comrades of municipal CCP committees listened to the conference's reports. Comrade Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, came specially from Peking to attend the conference in Hefei. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference."

Comrade Ku Cho-hsin pointed out: "A current important task on the judicial work front is to grasp the work of reexamining and rehabilitating trumped up and erroneous cases. This is work for turning chaos into order. We must realize that this is a major issue for bringing about stability and unity and mobilizing all positive factors. To implement the line of the 11th party congress and wash away the gang of four's pernicious influence, it is imperative that we do this work well. The leadership at all levels must have a firm and clear-cut stand on this question."

Ku Cho-hsin continued: "In judicial work, we must pay attention to investigation and study, follow the mass line, proceed from reality in all work and seek truth from facts. In handling large numbers of trumped up and erroneous cases which have piled up, it is necessary to grasp major cases, carry out rehabilitation with great fanfare in order to set up typical examples to lead the whole effort forward and speed up the progress of this work."

Ku Cho-hsin said: "The public security organs, procuratorate and courts should give play to their functions in every post. They must divide work among themselves and also coordinate to fight together. The three form an organic entity. They have a mutually restraining role, but their main role is to work in coordination to deal steady, accurate and hard blows at the enemies and bring into better play the functions and role of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Ku Cho-hsin concluded: "The provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must all be concerned for the work of the courts and strengthen party committee leadership. The judicial departments must also seek instructions and deliver reports in good time, respect the leadership of the party committees and always gain the support of the party committees."

Comrade Chiang Hua listened to the report of the provincial higher people's court, convened various forums and delivered important instructions. "He spoke of three issues:

"1. On exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, the gang of four and their ilk in connection with reality, and washing away their pernicious influence, Comrade Chiang Hua said: The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the Judicial work front is very far from being washed away. There are all kinds of situations, such as being poisoned without realizing it or knowing that one has been poisoned without washing it away. In particular, some people are unable to distinguish between right and wrong in line when they encounter specific problems. They regard erroneous things as correct. Unless the poison is washed away, it is difficult to get rid of lingering fear. In linking with reality, apart from linking with the sabotage done to the people's judicial work by Lin Piao and the gang of four, it is necessary to link with the manifestations of and harm done to judicial work by the stuff pushed through by the gang of four's agent and black ace generals in Anhwei. We must list the phenomena, the harm and the problems and not carry out empty criticism.

"2. On the issue of reexamining trumped up and erroneous cases and implementing party policies, Comrade Chiang Hua said: To seriously handle trumped up and erroneous cases and get a good grasp on implementing the party's policies is an important task of the people's courts at all levels, and is especially important now. The political influence of the correct handling of trumped up and erroneous cases is very great. It is of great significance for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses for building socialism and successfully fulfilling the general task for the new period. The correct handling of trumped up and erroneous cases is also a form of criticism of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their ilk, and one of the ways of turning chaos into order on the judicial front.

"There is resistance to the rehabilitation of victims of trumped up and erroneous cases. This resistance is both subjective and objective. The judicial organs must first of all clear away the resistance in their own thinking and understanding. They must straighten themselves out and get a thoroughly good grasp on the work of reexamining trumped up and erroneous cases.

"3. On the question of rectifying the judicial ranks, Comrade Chiang Hua said: It is necessary to rectify the judicial ranks. This is mainly ideological rectification. It is also necessary to carry out organizational rectification and rectification of work style. By conducting reeducation for the cadres, we should revive and carry forward the party's five traditions and work style. The principle and work style of investigation and study and seeking truth from facts, promoted by Chairman Mao, is very important for us in holding trials and making judgments. In this work it is necessary to attach importance to proof and to investigation and study, and to strictly prohibit the forcing of confessions and belief in such confessions.

"Rectification of the ranks is also an urgent task. The strength of an army depends not on its numbers but on its skill. Of course, it is also necessary to have suitable numbers. By 'skill' we mean that the ranks should understand the party's line, principles and policies and correctly implement them. They must also have revolutionary drive. Judicial cadres, especially leading cadres, must learn how to practice democratic centralism. In discussing cases, they must set out the facts, speak reasonably and bring democracy into full play. We cannot have one or two people deciding everything. It is necessary to conform to the policies and insure the good quality of judgments."

Comrade Cheng Kuang-hua also spoke at the opening of the conference. The results of the conference were very good. The participants emancipated their thinking, spoke their minds and seriously analyzed the situation and tasks on the province's judicial front. They were particularly encouraged by Comrade Chiang Hua's report and pledged to do a good job of judicial work and to make greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

ANHWEI DAILY Editorial

HK011122Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 31 August editorial: "Strengthen the Socialist Legal System"]

[Excerpts] The 15th Anhwei Provincial People's Judicial Work Conference has victoriously concluded. Under the provincial CCP committee's leadership, the province's judicial front has won very great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents. New achievements have been scored in all judicial work.

It is necessary to carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their Anhwei agents. We must continue to vigorously criticize the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in sabotaging judicial work, in close connection with reality on the judicial front, with the fallacies of the gang of four's agent and black ace generals in our province such as "there is a bourgeoisie in the party, what are the courts going to do about it?" and "it is necessary to turn three corners," and in connection with the actual conditions in our own areas and units. We must truly clarify right and wrong in ideology, theory and line.

It is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system. It is necessary to conduct extensive propaganda to teach people to establish the concept of observing the socialist legal system. Judicial cadres and policemen must set fine examples and become models in taking the lead in seriously studying, actively publicizing, resolutely implementing and strictly observing the new constitution. They must seriously exercise the jurisdiction laid down by the new constitution and use the sharp weapon of the new constitution to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions and deal steady, accurate and hard blows, with the emphasis on accuracy, at the handful of class enemies and criminal elements. At the same time, they must also handle civil disputes well, defend the people's rights and promote stability and unity, creating excellent order in society for national construction and the people's life. It is necessary to give full play to the roles of the public security departments, procuratorate and people's courts in coordinating with each other and also restraining each other. They should work together to uphold the strictness of the legal system.

It is necessary to do well in assigning the top two men of the judicial organs, strengthen the leadership and professional backbone force of these organs and rapidly build a judicial force which resolutely carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is loyal to the party and people.

To reexamine and rehabilitate trumped up and erroneous cases and implement the party's policy are current important tasks on the judicial front. With a firm and clear-cut stand, we must do well in this work, rapidly implement the party's policy, mobilize all positive factors and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

TIEH YING ATTENDS CHEKIANG PUBLIC SECURITY CONGRESS

OW051202Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held in Hangchow Municipality's Great Hall of the People on the morning of 3 September at the opening of the Chekiang Provincial Congress of Advanced Collectives and Advanced Workers on the Public Security, Procuratorial and Judicial Fronts. The congress is the first large gathering held by the judicial and public security departments of the province since the smashing of the gang of four.

It is being held to review the achievements made by the judicial and public security front in the past year and more since the gang's downfall and is being held to commend the advanced, exchange experiences and deepen the revolutionary emulation campaign to compare with, learn from, catch up with and help one another. It is also a oath-taking rally to further mobilize the public security cadres and policemen to set high goals, go all out and make rapid progress in order to win new victories on the judicial and public security fronts.

The congress is being attended by more than 800 representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers from the public security, procuratory and judicial departments, grassroots public security organizations and mediation organizations. The square in front of the great hall of the people reverberated with the beating of gongs and drums and the sound of firecrackers when the representatives arrived, each with a red flower on his or her jacket. They were accorded a warm welcome by the responsible comrades of the judicial and public security departments and hundreds of office cadres and Young Pioneers who were waiting to greet them.

The opening ceremony was attended by Tieh Ying, Chen Tso-lin, Wang Fang, Feng Ko, Wang Yao-ting, (Li Chao-jung) and Liu I-fu, responsible comrades of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and provincial revolutionary committee. Also present at the opening ceremony were the responsible persons of various related departments of the provincial party committee, provincial revolutionary committee and provincial military district. The representatives of the Public Security Ministry and the Supreme People's Court also are attending the congress and offering guidance.

The opening ceremony proceeded in a solemn and cordial atmosphere. It was presided over by Comrade (Li Chao-Jung), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, and Comrade (Chang Shih-chiang), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, delivered the opening speech. Comrade Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, also delivered a speech, receiving warm applause.

Speaking on the series of great victories won under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well since the smashing of the gang of four, Comrade Wang Fang pointed out that the situation is excellent on the judicial and public security fronts in our province. In the past year and more the public security cadres and policemen, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely following Chairman Hua's strategic plan and acting under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the party committees at lower levels, have deepened the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four, their agents in our province and followers in the political and judicial organs who attempted to wreck the public security, procuratorate and judicial organizations. Thus, the public security cadres and policemen have basically clarified the major issues of right and wrong concerning the political line which had been confused by the gang and our followers. This has restored the good name of and upheld righteousness for the cadres and policemen, made them see the correct orientation, inspired their fighting will, and further raised their consciousness of implementing the line, principles, policies and methods formulated by Chairman Mao for us in carrying out political and judicial work.

Comrade Wang Fang noted that it has been proved that, through the tempering of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and particularly the test of the 11th struggle between the two lines, the vast majority of cadres and policemen on the judicial and public security fronts are good or fairly good, and that they are a force with high political consciousness and are capable of fighting a battle well.

He commended those public security and judicial cadres and policemen and those public security cadre in factories, mines and rural areas who have always worked diligently, displayed integrity and public spirit and performed outstanding merits in waging struggles against the enemy and in serving the people.

Comrade Wang Fang stressed that, for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period, those of us on the judicial and public security fronts are shouldering the glorious task of attacking the enemy, protecting the people and defending the results of the efforts to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. To achieve progress quickly in political and judicial work, he pointed out, we need to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end, combine this struggle with a deepened "two blows" struggle and continue to fight a good battle in the third campaign for the gang's exposure and criticism. Our purpose is really to distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate the remnant poisonous influence, emancipate our minds, strengthen unity, inspire fighting will and redouble our efforts. It is imperative that we further strengthen the revolutionization and fighting will of the leading bodies and the ranks of the political and judicial organs and make sure that the leadership of the political and judicial organs is really in the hands of those comrades who are firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. There must be continued and earnest efforts to consolidate the ranks of the political and judicial workers and to strengthen political work. The activities of learning from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company, (Fengchiao) and (Tunglai) should be carried out continuously on an extensive scale and, through such activities, the revolutionary emulation campaign to compare with, learn from, catch up with and help one another should be further promoted.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out in his speech that an important task for the political and judicial fronts is to strengthen the socialist legal system. It is essential that we follow the unified leadership of the party committees to constantly, extensively and penetratingly carry out education regarding the new constitution among the cadres and masses so they can strengthen their concept of the legal system. Our purpose is to make it a prevailing practice for the cadres to take the lead in observing the law, for the masses to consciously observe the law and for the leading organs and political and judicial departments to strictly abide by the law in handling their work. Cadres and policemen should each become models in implementing the new constitution. They should rely on the masses of the people to wage a persevering struggle against all criminal acts and violations of law. To strengthen our socialist legal system, we need to conscientiously implement the party's policies to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and to uphold the principle that "counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed wherever found, mistakes must be corrected whenever discovered."

Comrade Wang Fang called on cadres and policemen on the judicial and public security fronts to continue to carry forward the whole set of fine traditions and fine work style of the political and judicial organs which have become what they are as a result of the kind attention and support of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. He said: These fine traditions and work style concretely embody Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are the priceless heritage that enables us to prevail over the enemy, protect the people, resist erosion by bourgeois ideas and promote ideological revolutionization. We must deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four in light of the actual situation to revive and carry forward our damaged fine traditions and work style.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Fang called on all present to resolutely act in response to Chairman Hua's great call "study, study and again study, unite, unite and again unite," become still more advanced and make still greater achievements.

KIANHSI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON QUALITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

HK011316Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GM 31 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The provincial revolutionary committee recently issued a circular calling on the province's industrial and communications front to conscientiously implement the State Economic Commission's circular on launching "Quality Month" activities and to implement the provincial Planning Committee's opinions concerning the implementation of this circular.

The circular pointed out: All areas, departments and productive enterprises this year have conscientiously implemented the 30 points on industry along with the spirit of the national and the provincial work conferences on learning from Taching in industry. All levels of leadership have attached importance to product quality. Product quality and the quality of packing, loading and unloading, and transportation have all improved. However, as compared with the increased speed of output and of output value, this province has been slow in speeding up the improvement of product quality.

We must do well in firmly grasping the launching of "Quality Month" activities.

The circular said: Departments responsible for industry and communications and enterprises at all levels must place the work of improving product quality as an important item on the agenda and then study this work. From now on, they must formulate concrete plans for launching "Quality Month" activities. They must first convey the circular of the State Economic Commission to all their staff and workers and organize them to conscientiously study the instructions on product quality as issued by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities.

They must hold exhibitions on comparing one product quality with another.

Principal leading comrades at all levels must take the lead in making investigations and studies, do well in grasping models and promote the whole situation.

With regard to those enterprises which have serious product quality problems, competent authorities must send work groups to help those enterprises conduct rectification and to order them to improve product quality within a stated time.

Those individual enterprises which produce poor quality products and have failed to improve product quality for a long time must stop producing products and conduct rectification.

With regard to those enterprises which have passed off poor quality products as good ones, resorted to deceit and are very bad influences, it is imperative to find out where the leadership responsibility lies.

It is imperative to set up and perfect administrative organs for inspecting product quality at all levels. All organs for supervising and inspecting product quality that had been dismissed as a result of the influence of the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four must be quickly reinstated.

It is imperative to guarantee that substandard products not be allowed to leave factories.

KIANGSU'S AUTUMN CROPS AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

OW050311Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Report on an article by the Kiangsu Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Bureau: "Concentrate All Forces To Do a Good Job in Field Management of Mid- and Late-Autumn Crops"]

[Excerpts] The article says: A good harvest of early rice and summer crops was reaped this year. The number of domestic animals and poultry increased noticeably compared with last year, with the result that an increasing amount of organic fertilizer has been provided for farming. Crops are now growing well. In a word, the prospects of reaping a good autumn harvest are good.

On the other hand, we should note that there are still tremendous difficulties to surmount before we can wrest a good autumn harvest. In some areas the drought is now serious, and in these areas mid- and late-autumn crops are not growing very well. As a result, the late rice crop in some areas is withering instead of growing as expected, and late-planted potatoes have not yet fully matured. Because of insect pests, the cotton crop in some areas is withering. The drought may continue for some time to come, and typhoons, storms, insect pests and plant diseases, low temperatures and other natural disasters may occur at any time. Therefore, we must make full use of all our favorable conditions to surmount all difficulties in wresting a good autumn harvest, prepare for the worst and strive for the best. We must improve our field management of autumn crops and wrest a good harvest by overcoming all natural disasters.

In conclusion, the article says: High temperatures started in our province earlier this year than in the past and the drought has continued for a long time. Low temperatures may also start earlier this year. While continuing to mobilize the masses to combat drought, all localities should be ideologically, organizationally, materially and technically prepared to overcome all possible natural disasters in order to insure a bumper autumn harvest.

SHANTUNG HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

SK040938Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] To implement wise leader Chairman Hua's important directive that industrial and communications production in the third quarter should exceed that of the second quarter, to carry out the spirit of the National Telephone Conference of the industrial and communications front, to sum up and exchange experiences in raising the quality of products and to study and make arrangements for unfolding activities of "Quality Month" in September, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting to exchange experiences in raising product quality.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of industrial administrative departments of the province and various prefectures and municipalities, and of some key enterprises, totaling 200 people. Vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Comrade Yang Po addressed the meeting. Fourteen units, including the Weifang municipal party committee, Shantung aluminum plant, Weifang engine plant, Tsinan towel factory, I County material-testi equipment plant and the weaving workshop of the Tsingtao No 5 state-run cotton mill, introduced their experiences in deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, vigorously grasping enterprise consolidation, and strengthening enterprise management in an effort to raise product quality.

The meeting held: Guided by the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, the industrial and communications front of our province, since the beginning of this year, has firmly grasped enterprise consolidation through deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, and product quality has been raised to a certain extent. By the end of July this year, according to the investigation on the quality of 100 major products of the province, 47 kinds of products met the requirements of the plans, 49 reached the highest records in history and 83 showed improvement in quality over that of the corresponding period of last year. However, we must realize that at present the low quality of products still is a salient problem in manufacturing industrial products. The vast number of staff and workers on the industrial and communications front throughout the province should be quickly mobilized to carry out the "Quality Month" activities in depth so as to raise the quality of industrial products of our province to a new level.

WANG CHUN-YING ADDRESSES SHANTUNG LITERARY, ART PLENUM

SK021240Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts of report by Wang Chung-ying, Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, at the third enlarged plenum of the third committee of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles: "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Flourish the Socialist Literary and Art Creations and Serve the Fulfillment of the General Task for the New Period"]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The third enlarged plenum of the third committee of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles is being successfully held. This is a significant meeting held by the literary and art circles after the smashing of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four. The session has studied and discussed the important speeches of Comrade Wu Ian-fu, Chang Ping-nua and Wang Chen at the third enlarged plenum of the Third National Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and the decision adopted at that plenum. Responsible persons of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and of the Shantung Provincial Military District have received all committee members and representatives attending this plenum, and Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee has given instructions as well. This must be a great lesson and encouragement to all comrades.

The tasks of this session are to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, sincerely study central directives concerning literary and art work, implement the current tasks on the literary and art front set forth by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four for its crimes of undermining literary and art undertakings and pushing the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist literary and art line and to declare the decision on restoring functions of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and Shantung branches of various associations. On behalf of the Shantung provincial party committee, I express warm greetings to all comrades attending this session.

Guided by the literary and art line of Chairman Mao and under the kind attention of the party Central Committee, the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles was formally established in 1951 and the Shantung branches of various associations were also set up in 1959. After the founding of the federation and the branches of various associations, they have resolutely carried out the revolutionary literary and art line of Chairman Mao, actively organized writers and artists to study the literary and art thoughts of Chairman Mao, gone deeply among the workers, peasants and soldiers to make creations aiming at changing the world out-look.

They have created many remarkable works, formed a revolutionary literary and art contingent which is full of fighting capacity and made great contributions to socialist revolution and construction. They have brought into play their roles as the party's effective assistants on the literary and art front.

I wish now to emphasize the following points:

1. It is necessary to carry the exposure and criticism of the gang of four through to the end, to end turmoil and restore order and to eliminate their pernicious influence.
2. It is necessary to adhere to the literary and art orientation of Chairman Mao and to conscientiously carry out the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.
3. It is necessary to actively organize and encourage writers and artists to go deeply among the workers, peasants and soldiers and make creations expressing their practical life of struggle.
4. It is necessary to strengthen the consolidation and building of literary and art contingents so as to form a mighty literary and art army which is both Red and expert.
5. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over literary and art workers and bring into full play the fighting roles of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Shantung branches of various associations.

BRIEFS

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE--On the evening of 10 August, the Shantung industrial and communications front held a telephone conference to relay the spirit of the National Telephone Conference of the Industrial and Communications Front throughout the province. Secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee Comrade Chin Ho-chen, in light of the guidelines of the National Telephone Conference, worked out plans and mobilized various localities and departments to bring about an upsurge in studying and implementing the spirit of the aforementioned conference. In the first half of this year, the situation in industrial production is good in Shantung province and 70 percent of the enterprises and 80 percent of major products reached the goal of fulfilling more than one half of the annual production plan by midyear. Since mid-August, industrial production has generally increased. The production of raw coal, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer and other products has reached record highs compared with previous corresponding periods. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Aug 78 SK]

SHANTUNG MARSH GAS--The Tsingtao municipal party and revolutionary committees have recently organized the municipal health bureau and other departments concerned to carry out scientific experiments in disposing of night soil by using it to generate marsh gas. Tsingtao Municipality has now built four marsh gas tanks with a total capacity of 2,360 cubic meters, thus solving the problem of the disposal of two-fifths of the municipality's night soil. At present, Tsingtao municipal party and revolutionary committees are organizing departments concerned to sum up experience and to strengthen leadership over this work. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 78 SK]

HUNAN'S MAO CHIH-YUNG MARKS PEOPLE'S COMMUNES ANNIVERSARY

HN020430Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Article by Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee: "Seriously Implement the Party's Economic Policies and Fully Mobilize the Peasants' Socialist Activism -Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Changeover to People's Communes"]

[Excerpts] Twenty years ago, when the rural people's communes had just risen on our country's horizon like a rising sun, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao fervently hailed these communes, which are larger in size and have a higher degree of public ownership, as being extremely superior. He also made the great call: People's communes are fine. The cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in all places throughout the country have fervently supported this call and have happily taken the brilliant road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Today, under the new historical conditions, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua has laid down the line of the 11th party congress for us, drawn a clear picture of the general task for the new period and worked out a 10-year development plan. It has been demanded that grain yields reach 800 billion catties by 1985. Meanwhile, a number of important measures for developing agriculture have been adopted, a number of rural economic policies have been readjusted or set down and the orientation of advance toward the healthy development of the people's communes in the new period has been pointed out.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. To develop agriculture at high speed, we must rely on party leadership and on learning from Tachai. The important thing is that, in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must seriously implement the party's various rural economic policies. The brilliant achievements scored by the people's communes in our province in the past are the results of the provincial people's seriously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Historical experience has proved that when and where the party's policies are implemented, the masses' activism is high, production develops and the collective economy of the people's communes grows strong. If they are not, peasants' activism will be impaired and production will drop.

Chairman Hua sets a brilliant example in faithfully implementing and bravely defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. While working in Hunan, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng regularly went deep into the rural areas to conduct investigation and study. He carefully examined the contradictory opinions in production relations and on the productive forces and complied with Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on linking the theory of uninterrupted revolution with the theory of the development of revolution by stages. In the struggle against the right opportunist line and the opportunist line which was left in form but right in essence, he persistently upheld the system and policies of the people's communes for the then present stage. He correctly and specifically solved a number of problems of ownership, distribution and exchange which appeared in the people's communes. Meanwhile, in accordance with the objective laws of the emergence and development of the people's communes, he farsightedly pointed out the orientation of advance, wholeheartedly supported the development of commune and brigade enterprises and constantly strengthened the economy of the people's communes.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have made many important policy decisions to solve rural problems. They recently issued to the whole party the report made by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee on seriously implementing the party's policies and on striving to lighten the irrational burdens on the peasants.

They also issued to the whole party the investigation report made by the Shenai Provincial CCP Committee on the problem of a small number of cadres in Hsuni County who had a commandist work style, broke the law and violated discipline. They also gave important instructions which have been warmly welcomed by the cadres and masses. An excellent situation has developed.

To implement the party's policies we must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line of being fake left but real right and must resolutely turn chaos into order. Lin Piao and the gang of four frantically sabotaged the party's various rural policies and regarded party economic policies for the present stage as a rightist line which was to be criticized. They regarded "to each according to his work" and commodity production as "the soil which engenders capitalism" which was to be dug up. They regarded allowing the peasants to engage in proper domestic sideline occupations as "the tail of capitalism" which was to be cut off. They even babbled that it was necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the peasants. They advocated that it was essential to win over more peasants. Lin Piao and the gang of four pursued a fake left but real right [line] and caused serious consequences in the rural areas that are making the peasants' burdens heavy. A fairly large number of places experienced a serious situation in which people at upper and lower levels and from the left and right held out their hands to production teams and people from all directions undermined the foundation of the production teams. As a result, many places increased production but not income, could not fulfill their distribution quotas and seriously impaired peasants' socialist activism.

Nonimplementation of the policies was caused by the gang of four. The gang of four's remnant poison and influence are far from being eliminated. Some comrades have so far been unable to get out of the gang of four's ideological cage. They believe that left is better right. They have lingering fear of and worries about implementing the policies. If you want to lighten the irrational burdens on the peasants, they will say that people's causes must be carried out by people. If you say that some matters cannot be done now but must wait until the future, they will say that, so long as the main orientation is correct, there should be no fear of implementing the policies to excess. If you want to fulfill distribution quotas and make all the necessary restitutions, they will say that you are holding out a little bit of economic bait. If we do not clearly distinguish between right and wrong, it will become an obstacle to implementing the policies.

The valuable point of the Hsianghsiang experience is firmly grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, clearly distinguishing right and wrong in line, eliminating ideological obstacles and resolutely turning chaos into order. Communist Party members must wholeheartedly serve people. In doing anything, they must see if they can do something really beneficial to the masses. If when we do things and implement policies we do not benefit the people, can we be regarded as wholeheartedly serving the people?

With a view to implementing the party Central Committee's instructions and to popularizing Hsianghsiang County's experience in a still better way and while extensively conveying and studying them, the whole province has trained 1.2 million backbone elements and set up trial-points in 185 communes and 124 units of enterprises at three levels, that is at provincial, prefectural and county We are resolved to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

The key to implementing the party's policies lies in educating the cadres. Strengthening the cadres' concept of the policies and concept of the masses and enhancing their level of viewing the policies have a very great bearing on implementing the policies. Why do some cadres easily vacillate to the "left" and to the right? One of the important reasons is that they have not sufficiently studied the party's policies. Although they know them, they do not know why they have been set down.

Therefore, we must be determined to educate the cadres. When an important policy is implemented, the whole province must run study classes for several hundred thousand to a million cadres to teach them that every rural policy is set down in the light of the development of the rural productive forces and in the light of the degree of the masses' awareness.

In any given period, the party's economic policies remain relatively steady and unchanging, independent of people's subjective will. If we divorce ourselves from the economic conditions of the present stage, and if we want to do things which can only be done in the future, we are bound to make mistakes and suffer hardships. On the other hand, if we do not strive to do what we can, it will contravene the objective law and we are also bound to mistakes. Only by helping cadres clearly understand these fundamental reasons for linking theory with practice can we boycott and eliminate rightist interference, particularly the interference of being fake left but real right. We can then strengthen our concept of the policies and spontaneously implement the party's policies.

Although they implemented the Hsianghsiang experience, some cadres believe that implementing the policies contradicts working hard. They think that if they want to work hard, they cannot implement the policies. It seems that working hard can be divorced from the economic conditions of the present stage. If they want to implement the policies, they cannot work hard. It appears that the policies shackle the cadres' and masses' arms and legs. They have not understood the party's policies. It shows that they have vacillated to the "left" and to the right in implementing the policies. Working hard is in harmony with the policies. The aim of implementing the policies is nothing but to work hard and to fully mobilize the masses' socialist activism to work still harder.

The situation in which a small number of cadres in Hsuni County, Shensi Province, had a commandist work style, broke the law and violated discipline also exists to various degrees in many places in our province. In the course of the one criticism, two blows and three rectifications movement, we must persistently regard enhancing the concept of the policies and the concept of the masses and improving the cadres' work style as important parts of rectifying leadership groups at all levels. Due to Lin Piao's and the gang of four's interference and sabotage, over the past several years many cadres made this or that mistake in implementing policies and in work style. If this problem is solved, the masses' activism will be affected. The problems emerging among basic-level cadres have also emerged among our provincial, prefectoral and county leadership organs. It is extremely important to correctly handle these problems.

When we handled the Anhsiang County CCP Committee's problems, we were greatly enlightened. Anhsiang County was one of the progressive counties in our province in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Several years ago, it scored outstanding achievements in persistently learning from Tachai, in seriously implementing the party's policies, in vigorously undertaking farmland capital construction and in striving to improve the conditions for production. Due to the gang of four's interference and sabotage and because of natural disasters, its production dropped for 3 consecutive years since 1975. When its production dropped in the first year, the county told lies and reported that its production had increased. It thought that it could make up the losses in the following year. Its production dropped again in the next year. Its problem became more serious. To maintain their honor, the principal responsible comrades of the Anhsiang County CCP Committee again told lies and deceived the party and the masses. They made the mistakes of making false reports on yields and of sabotaging the grain policy. They impaired the masses' activism and caused serious consequences.

How did we deal with such comrades? After investigation and study, we adopted a solemn, serious, fervent and helpful attitude.

Together with responsible comrades of the prefectural CCP committee, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee seriously grasped rectification of the county CCP committee and unequivocally exposed the contradictions. They conducted criticism and self-criticism and held talks with Standing Committee members of the county CCP committee one by one. They did meticulous ideological work and helped them find the causes and learn the lessons. Through rectification of work style, the awareness of the members of the county CCP committee has been heightened. We have grasped the typical examples of Anhsiang and used this experience in rectifying the party and work style.

To implement the party's policies, we must present the policies to the masses in complete detail. Chairman Mao pointed out that our policies must be known not only by leaders and cadres but also by the masses. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee recently issued two important documents because they wanted to give the peasants a weapon with which they could boycott the incorrect things and protect the agricultural foundation. The party's policies represent the masses' interests. The basic starting point in our implementation of the party's policies is to mobilize and protect and masses' socialist activism and to lead the peasants to advance along the socialist road. If we do not have a strong concept of the masses and give a free rein to the masses, the policies cannot be implemented well. The mass line is the basic line of our party. Only by trusting the relying on the masses and by presenting the policies to them can we really solve the problems.

It is a good thing not a bad thing for the masses to supervise the cadres. If we, as ordinary laborers, humbly listen to the masses' opinions and are good at making a Marxist analysis of the various opinions, the specific policies and methods formulated can better conform to the objective law and to the masses' desires, and we can correctly implement the party's policies and mobilize the masses' activism more fully.

On the road of the new Long March, we must seriously implement the rural economic policies formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and mobilize the peasants' activism. Under the new historical conditions, people's communes will develop more healthily, the socialist economy with agriculture as the foundation will prosper and we can accelerate the pace of building a powerful and modern socialist country.

KWANGSI DAILY ON TAKING CARE OF SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS

HK011257Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY short commentary: "We Must Tightly Grasp and Do Well in All Work"--date not given]

[Excerpt] The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has paid great attention to and shown concern for the work, study and daily lives of scientists and technicians. It has instructed that the problem of some husbands and wives having to live in different places should be gradually solved if conditions permit. The party branch of the regional forestry exploiting and designing team has deeply understood the spirit of this instruction. It has rapidly taken action and scored outstanding achievements within a short period of time. The team has provided us with fine experiences.

A great number of husbands and wives in some of our scientific research departments have lived apart for a long time. These people are very upset and have asked the leadership to rapidly solve this problem for them. This request is reasonable. If this problem can be rapidly solved well, the socialist activism of scientists and technicians can be fully mobilized. Furthermore, they can better make use of five-sixths of their time to rapidly produce more results.

Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the past few years, many concrete problems and practical difficulties have existed on solving this problem. However, if we can cheer ourselves up, as the regional forestry exploiting and designing team did, conduct deep and meticulous research, do our best to open our doors to the people and seek support from departments concerned, we can gradually solve this problem well. With regard to the transfer of family members of scientists and technicians, the departments concerned must consider the whole situation and support the transfer if it can help the fulfillment of the four modernizations.

KWANGTUNG SCHOOLS TO USE NEW TEACHING MATERIALS

HK011352Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] Various middle and primary schools in the cities and the countryside in Kwangtung have recently reopened. Starting with this school year, new teaching materials which have been compiled in a unified manner for the whole country will be adopted for some of the courses. This is yet another victory in reestablishing order following the smashing of the gang of four.

The new teaching materials handle in a comparatively good way the relationships between politics and professional expertise and between theory and practice and pay attention to the characteristics of middle and primary school students. They emphasize the systematization of scientific and cultural knowledge and strengthen the study of basic knowledge and the training of basic skills. They have also absorbed and borrowed the experiences of some foreign teaching materials, taking into account, in a comparatively good way, the role of middle and primary school education in the development of modern science and technology.

This autumn, the drafts on the trial practice of the teaching outlines for various subjects for 10-year full-time middle and primary schools lately drawn up by the Ministry of Education will be officially published and circulated. The ministry will also provide 22 new teaching materials and 16 corresponding reference books for teachers. The new teaching materials will be adopted for all courses for the first year of the full-time primary schools and for the first year of the junior middle schools in the 10-year education system in Kwangtung, for the courses in Chinese language for the second and third years of junior middle schools, and for the courses on various new subjects for all other years.

There are still a considerable number of 9-year rural middle and primary schools in Kwangtung. New teaching materials will also be adopted for some of the subjects in these schools this autumn. However, because of the difference in the school system and the small number of meeting hours, they will not be adopted for some courses. In keeping with the requirements of the drafts of the teaching outlines for the particular subjects and with reference to the contents of the new teaching materials, the Kwangtung teaching group that is compiling material will make appropriate amendments to the original teaching material or rewrite them in order to provide teaching material to various 9-year schools during the transitional period.

In addition, the Kwangtung teaching group that is compiling material has also compiled various rural teaching material including "Kwangtung Rural History" and "Kwangtung Rural Geography" and various local teaching material including "Basic Agricultural Knowledge" and "Agricultural Machinery". They will be published this autumn and next spring as supplementary teaching material.

I. 6 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

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THREE WRONG CONVICTIONS REVERSED IN KWEICHOW

HK020810Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Aug 78 p 2 HK

[Newsletter by NCNA reporter Hsu Hsi-chi [6079 6007 6068] from Kweiyang: "Pernicious Influence of the 'Gang of four' as Seen From Three Cases--The Court of Chienan Autonomous Prefecture, Kweichow Province, Exonerates Wrongly Convicted Persons"]

[Text] The People's Intermediate Court of Chienan Puyi-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Kweichow Province, recently dealt with three cases which had been wrongly judged. These cases were tried during the period when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" ran wild. They were an outcome of the frenzied attempt of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to trample on the legal system, reverse the relationship between the people and the enemy and push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. After analyzing and handling these cases, the cadres of the prefectoral court distinguished more clearly between right and wrong and heightened their consciousness of defending the socialist legal system and of rectifying frame-ups and false charges. The leaders of the units concerned and the cadres handling these cases also learned a lesson in regard to the legal system.

Does Reversing Wrongly Judged Cases Involve a Problem of Stand?

Wu Chen-mou was a worker of the No 305 factory under the Fourth Bureau of Machine Building in Kweichow Province. In 1973 and 1974, he sent nine letters with the same content to a few news organizations in Peking and Shanghai and asked them to pass these letters on to Chiang Ching. He bitterly denounced Chiang Ching in these letters. He said: "You put on a Red cloak but commit murder. It seems that you will not be happy until you have tortured all the Chinese people to death?" "You are all like wild beasts that have gone mad." "When you play evil tricks, watch out for a big foot which will kick you into your grave." After reading these letters, Ma Tien-shui [7456 1131 3055], a follower of the "gang of four," harbored a violent hatred and gave this order: "Find the writer, sentence him to death and execute the sentence immediately." He instantly sent a special person to take these letters to Kweichow by plane. In October 1975, Wu Chen-mou was found guilty of "maliciously abusing the leaders of the party Central Committee" and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the Tuyun County People's Court, which handled this case, proposed reversing the verdict on Wu Chen-mou. But the leaders of the No 305 factory held that Wu Chen-mou used the term "all of you" several times in his letters and he "did not oppose just the 'gang of four.'" "Therefore, they refused to reverse the verdict. Later, after making an all-round investigation, the People's Intermediate Court of the autonomous prefecture acquitted Wu Chen-mou and passed the judgment that "the verdict on him should be reversed and he should be reinstated to his former post." However the responsible persons of the No 305 factory stubbornly maintained their opinion and took the wrong action of investigating the family backgrounds of Wu Chen-mou, his father and his grandfather was a landlord and his father had problems. Therefore, they refused to reverse the verdict. They also said that the law court was involved in a "problem of stand" by demanding reversal of the verdict on Wu Chen-mou.

What was the "problem of stand"? The autonomous prefecture's law court held a special meeting to discuss this question. It held: In his nine letters, Wu Chen-mou wanted to expose and criticize Chiang Ching's ugly features and her crimes of harming the nation. Doubtlessly, by saying "all of you" he meant the "gang of four." Anyone who is unbiased will draw this conclusion. A problem of one's stand and learning is really involved and one has not rided oneself of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four's" fake-left and real-revolutionary essence if one has no sympathy for the comrades who have been persecuted for opposing the "gang of four," draws subjective and groundless conclusions and even takes a comrade's poor family background as an excuse to refuse to reverse the verdict on him. [paragraph continues]

In mid-June, the prefectural court again passed a decision and specified that Wu Chen-mou be released in 5 days and rehabilitated. Through the reversal of the wrong verdict on Wu Chen-mou, the leading cadres of the No 305 factory corrected their mistake and increased their understanding of the party's policies and the legal system. They recently took the initiative to reexamine two similar cases and decided to completely reverse the verdicts on them.

Does Reversing Wrongly Judged Cases Mean Hitting at Activists?

During the "one blow, three opposition" movement in 1970, some people in the Tungfang machine tool plant raised the case involving a poster which appeared 3 years before. They suspected that worker Ma Hsiu-shih's younger brother was the culprit in this case. So, Ma Hsiu-shih was viewed as a so-called "witness" and summoned for questioning. He reiterated that he could not give testimony. But the personnel handling this case held that he was dishonest. They took turns trying to extort a confession from him and questioned him for several days and nights, forbidding him to sit down and refusing to give him water to drink. Driven beyond the limits of his endurance, Ma hit a questioner. As a result, he was given a good beating and his leg was broken. Later, his younger brother was acquitted and rehabilitated, but he, a "witness," was charged with "counterrevolutionary sabotage" and sentenced by the prefectural court to 2 years' imprisonment. When he was released after serving his sentence, the Tungfang machine tools plant refused to give him a job. He had no alternative but to take a post in a labor-reform unit.

In 1975, in accordance an appeal from Ma Hsiu-shih, the prefectural court reexamined his case and discovered that Ma hit the questioner because he was forced to make a confession and that the verdict was inappropriate. So, it adopted a resolution withdrawing the original verdict and exonerating him from criminal punishment. But the security office of the Tungfang machine tool plant rejected the written court verdict and refused to execute it. During the more than 2 years after that, the prefectural court held discussions several times with the plant but the issue remained unsettled.

From where did the resistance come? It was discovered that the personnel handling the case at that time were standing in the way. The plant's leadership held that the several persons handling the case were activists in the Great Cultural Revolution and it was inadvisable to dampen their enthusiasm. The prefectural court seriously discussed this problem and held that activists in the Great Cultural Revolution should be treated by the method of dividing one into two, their achievements confirmed and help be given them in correcting their mistakes. This is the way to protect their enthusiasm. Conning at their misdeed does not mean truly loving and protecting them. Some persons who handled cases had been influenced by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They committed mistakes of extorting confession by torture a few years ago. They should be educated and helped to raise their thinking and rid themselves of any pernicious influence. If they refuse to correct their mistakes and if they hinder the reversal of wrong verdicts and interfere with the implementation of the party's policies, we must solemnly point out that this is an unlawful act of encroaching upon civil rights and is forbidden by the party's regulations and state laws. The prefectural court exchanged opinions with the leadership of the Tungfang machine tool plant. Not long ago, a written court verdict was issued a second time, solving the problem of "exonerating him from criminal punishment" and putting forward the reasonable demand of rehabilitating Ma Hsiu-shih. Ma Hsiu-shih has now returned to his production position.

Does Reversing Wrongly Judged Cases Mean Hindering the "Two Blows" Movement?

One day in 1970, technician Chou Chia-hsi of the Chienchiang chemical fertilizer plant was sitting beside a tool kit and sketching a drawing for the modification of a boiler. Later, some people discovered a few strokes of chalk on the leader's name written on the cover of the tool kit.

According to someone's report and without making an investigation, the plant's leadership jumped to the conclusion that Chou Chia-hsi was the culprit. The prefectoral court charged him with such crimes as "writing reactionary slogans" and "being extremely reactionary in thinking" and sentenced him to 3 years' imprisonment.

Chou Chia-hsi lodged an appeal. After a reexamination, the prefectoral court withdrew the original verdict on the grounds of inadequate evidence and informed the Chienchiang fertilizer plant of this in April 1976. However, this new verdict was attacked by some people of this plant. They babbled that the court "sided with the counterrevolutionary" and "wanted to reverse the verdict on a counterrevolutionary." In June this year, the prefectoral court again discussed this wrongly judged case and told the Chienchiang chemical fertilizer plant to rehabilitate Chou Chia-hsi. The plant's leaders felt that this rehabilitation was inevitable, but they also worried that reversing this wrongly judged case would hinder the "two blows" movement which was under way.

Comrades of the prefectoral court were of this opinion: Correcting the frame-ups and wrong charges and hitting at the social basis of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" through the "two blows" movement are for the purpose of eliminating confusion, restoring order and criticizing and repudiating Lin Piao and the "gang of four" more thoroughly. We can allow the "two blows" movement to develop healthily provided we perseveringly seek truth from facts, seriously carry out the party's policies and eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four." Persuaded by the prefectoral court, the leading cadres of the Chienchiang chemical fertilizer plant raised their thinking and agreed to rehabilitate Chou Chia-hsi and to give him a job. They also said that they would take this case as an example and arouse the masses to relentlessly criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious influence.

The people's intermediate court of this autonomous prefecture surmounted interference and seriously implemented the party's policies, winning firm support from the CCP committee of Chienan autonomous prefecture and the People's Supreme Court of Kweichow Province and also winning vigorous support and warm praise from the masses.

YUNNAN PLA RALLY HAILS MILITIA CONFERENCE INSCRIPTIONS

HK020131Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Text] The Yunnan Military District held a rally on 20 August to fervently hail the inscriptions written for the National Militia Conference by wise leader Chairman Hua, respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the central Military Commission.

Chang Hai-tang, commander of the Yunnan Military District, conveyed to the rally the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. He pointed out: This conference was convened with the personal approval of wise leader and commander Chairman Hua. The conference implemented great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on militia building, and the series of important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the central Military Commission on militia building. The conference criticized in depth the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia building, and clearly put forward the tasks and demands for strengthening militia building in the new historical conditions. We must seriously implement the spirit of the conference and make new contributions to putting combat readiness on a sound basis and strengthening militia building.

Commissar Kao Chan-chieh also spoke at the rally, saying: The inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua, respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh, and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the central Military Commission have further clarified the orientation for strengthening militia building in the new historical conditions, heightened our understanding of the strategic position of the militia in opposing a future war of aggression and strengthened

our sense of glory and responsibility for strengthening militia building and doing militia work well. We must deeply study, extensively publicize and seriously implement these inscriptions, and make still greater efforts to do militia work well as a practical way to respond to the care shown to us by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee, and the leaders of the central Military Commission. The main task of the people's armed forces departments at all levels is to grasp militia work and manage it well. We must heighten our understanding, unify our thinking, revive and carry forward the fine traditions of militia work, strengthen militia building in the new historical conditions and make still greater contributions to preparing to oppose a war of aggression and to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

KUNMING PLA RALLY REVERSES VERDICTS, CONDEMNS BAD ELEMENTS

HK011146Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kunming PLA units recently held a broadcast rally of commanders and fighters of subordinate units to publicly rehabilitate and restore the reputations of personnel who had been savagely dealt blows and persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and also to strike resolute blows at five counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who had followed Lin Piao and the gang of four, done many bad things and committed serious crimes. This was a rally to turn chaos into order and promote uprightness. It was a rally to (?investigate) and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in the Kunming PLA units. It was also a mobilization rally to implement the spirit of the 11th party congress, the central Military Commission conference, the All-PLA Political Work Conference and the fifth party congress of the Kunming PLA units, to unite, and to fulfill the various battle tasks for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army and for preparing to fight.

"The rally was attended by Wang Pi-cheng, Chang Chih-hsiu, Li Ko-chung, Sun Kan-ching, Shih Ching-pan, (Chang Yueh-tung) and Liang Tien-hsi, leading comrades of the CCP committee of the Kunming units; and also by leading comrades of the leadership organs of the Kunming units and of large units stationed in Kunming. Comrade Shih Ching-pan, director of the Political Department of the Kunming units, presided."

Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu, deputy commander of the Kunming units, read out the decisions of the CCP committee of the Kunming units on rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice, and also announced the rehabilitation and restoration of three responsible comrades of the units to their former posts. Chang Chih-hsiu then pointed out: "The principal responsible person of the Kunming PLA units at that time actively pushed through the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four of drawing demarcation lines according to personalities and making people take sides at all levels, openly defied the instructions of the party central committee headed by Chairman Mao which stated that 'the two factions in Yunnan are both revolutionary mass organizations' and created a large number of trumped up, sham and erroneous cases. This was a complete reversal of right and wrong. It caused confusion in the class front and caused serious consequences of splitting the party committee, the organs and the PLA units. The main orientation was totally wrong."

"The CCP committee of the Kunming units has decided to overthrow all the slanders of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in the Kunming units in describing large numbers of cadres, fighters, staff, workers, and their dependents and sons and daughters as 'taking the wrong side' and labelling certain party committees and PLA units as 'black.'

"The political reputation of these persecuted comrades, party committees and units is to be restored. All the slanders and smears imposed on all the personnel concerned are to be overthrown. The bad influence is to be removed, and they are to be politically trusted. Work should be assigned as soon as possible to those cadres who are capable of working but have not yet received assignments. Those who were gravely maltreated or persecuted to death must be cleared. Those crippled through severe beatings must be redressed in accordance with party policy. With regard to the 'black material' collected at the time, it is necessary to handle it in accordance with the spirit of the relevant document of the central Military Commission [word indistinct]. As for those persons who caused serious consequences by exercising fascist dictatorship, going in for beating, smashing and looting, carrying out class revenge, beating or persecuting people to death or seriously injuring them through beatings, it is necessary to track them down and deal with them severely." Five comrades made speeches at the rally, exposing and criticizing the towering crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in the Kunming units. "The rally exposed and criticized five criminal elements who followed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, viciously slandered respected and beloved Premier Chou, went all out to belittle wise leader Chairman Hua, laid false charges against Vice Chairmen Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng, ganged up with the bourgeois factional network inside and outside the army and frenziedly carried out activities to oppose and disrupt the army and usurp party and state power." The rally pronounced severe punishments on these criminals.

Comrade Li Ko-chung, deputy commissar of the Kunming units, spoke at the conclusion of the rally. After hailing the decisions of the Kunming PLA units CCP committee on rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice, he called on all units to continue to do well in the third campaign of exposure and criticism. He said: "To get a thoroughly good grasp on the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, it is necessary to seriously implement the party's cadre policy. All units must regard this as an important part of the movement and as a major affair, and get a really good grasp on it. It is necessary to further heighten understanding, strengthen leadership, launch the masses, clear away all interference and greatly speed up the implementation of the cadre policy throughout the Kunming units."

Li Ko-chung continued: "Party committees at all levels must select comrades for this work who have behaved well in the line struggle, especially in the 11th line struggle, whose awareness of line struggle is high, who possess a strong concept of policy, who are not factionalist, whose work style is good and who are fair in their dealings. In implementing the cadre policy, it is necessary to adhere to dialectical and historical materialism. All erroneous cases and decisions must be corrected no matter who made them. Those partially wrong decisions should be appropriately corrected. Everything which needs correcting must be corrected, without leaving any residue."

Li Ko-chung concluded: It is necessary to do political and ideological work well. Personnel handling case work must be taught to show profound class affection for victimized cadres and to cultivate a fine work style of patience and meticulousness. Victimized cadres should be taught to take account of the overall situation, boost their spirits, continue the revolution and gain new merit on the new Long March.

BRIEFS

TIBET SPORTS MEET--Wang Meng, minister, and Li Meng-hua, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, arrived in Lhasa, Tibet, on 12 July to attend the opening of the third Tibet regional sports meet. They were greeted by Chiac Chia-chin, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee. Also arriving by the same plane were athletic delegations sent by the State Physical Culture and Sports meet. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 13 Jul 78 0W]

I. 6 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K1

INNER MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL CRITICIZES GANG

OW031035Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 AMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Article by Inner Mongolia's Mongolian Language School: "Refute the Fallacy 'the Mongolian Language School Is the Base Area of the Ulanfu Antiparty Renegade Clique'"]

[Excerpts] The important directive issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on 20 April has completely redressed the historical mistakes of criticizing (Chin Nieh-jen) and others and exonerated thousands of victimized cadres and people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia. We teachers and students of the Mongolian Language School are greatly inspired.

The Mongolian Language School suffered considerably in the erroneous (Chin Nieh-jen) case fabricated by Lin Piao, the gang of four and several responsible persons of the party core group of the former autonomous regional revolutionary committee. They slandered the school as "the base area of the Ulanfu antiparty renegade clique," "a branch school of Ulaanbaatar" and "a black hen hatching national splittists." They put all kinds of counterrevolutionary labels on the school and completely blackened it.

The Mongolian Language School was set up in July 1953, with the approval of the regional party committee. It is the first school in Inner Mongolia to train Mongolian language specialists.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the attention and under the leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, the Mongolian Language School trained some 2,700 bilingual cadres who knew both Mongolian and Han languages and had communist consciousness in the 13 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. These cadres have since then been persistently working on industrial, agricultural, livestock breeding, culture and education, public health, journalist and other fronts. They have contributed to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthening of the unity among various nationalities, and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Nevertheless, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia completely negated the great achievements made in Inner Mongolia since the founding of the autonomous region under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and split the great unity among various nationalities in an attempt to achieve their criminal goal of usurping party and state power. Confusing right and wrong, they leveled slanders and false charges at the Mongolian Language School and cruelly suppressed the masses of teachers and students.

Ironclad facts have proved that the teachers and students of the Mongolian Language School boundlessly love the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. They are boundlessly loyal to our great motherland. The Mongolian Language School is a brand-new socialist school. It was founded 25 years ago and since then has trained 4,013 language specialists who know both the Mongolian and Han languages and have Communist consciousness for Inner Mongolia and other parts of China.

Today, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have exonerated our victimized comrades and restored the good reputation to the Mongolian Language School. We are determined to follow closely the wise leaders Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, penetratingly expose and criticize the towering crimes of the gang of four in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line and fight the third campaign well. During the new Long March, we are determined to make new contributions for the accomplishment of the general task for the new period and for the development of education.

WU TE, OTHER PEKING LEADERS MEET WITH CPPCC MEMBERS

CW022025Y Peking NCNA in English 1958 GMT 2 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 2 Sep (HSINHUA)--More than 500 members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who are in Peking started a dozen days' tour of the city today. Organized by the CPPCC National Committee, the visit is to acquaint them with the changes in the capital under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua as a result of grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well since the fall of the gang of four.

Wu Te, Chia Ting-san and other leading comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees met with them this afternoon. Present were Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and a Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee; and Shih Liang, ~~OMA~~ Yun-shan, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Hu Tzu-ang and Jung I-jen, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

On behalf of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, Wu Te, first secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, warmly welcomed these CPPCC members to tour the city. Yeh Lin, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave them an account of the achievements the city had scored in all fields since the gang of four was toppled.

Hsu Te-heng said that during their current visit they were receiving great help from the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees and the CPPCC Peking Committee so that they would have an opportunity to learn from workers, peasants, armymen and cadres. "We are elated," he added. After the meeting, leading comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees gave a dinner in their honour.

TIENTSIN GROUP RETURNS FROM PROVINCIAL VISITS

SK051433Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The visiting group of the Tientsin municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which was formed for visiting Taching and other places, returned to Tientsin on 24 August after concluding its visits to Taching and Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning provinces. The visiting group was composed of more than 60 people of various circles, including science, technology, education, medical service, culture, industry and commerce. The group left Tientsin on 6 August and arrived in Taching on 7 August. Filled with greatly excited feelings, it carried out visiting and studying activities in Taching and in Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning provinces.

All members of the group received an extremely profound education through the visits. They are determined to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the vast number of cadres, workers and scientific and technical personnel of Taching and the three provinces of northeast China, to enthusiastically respond to the militant call of grasping the key link in running the country well which was set forth by wise leader Chairman Hua, to penetratively expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four, and to strive to build our country into a great, modern and strong socialist state within this century.

I. 6 Sep 78

PEOPPLE'S P E P U B L I C O F C H I N A
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

CHAIRMAN HUA MEETS WITH SINKIANG CADRES

0W052119Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Wise leader Chairman Hua yesterday afternoon cordially received cadres, fighters on guard duty, land reclamation personnel of Sinkiang region and Sinkiang PLA units and had photographs taken of them. Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang and Chang Yao-tzu were present and participated in the photography session. Chairman Hua received leading comrades of the Sinkiang regional CCP and revolutionary committees and Sinkiang PLA units; responsible officials of the Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee, various departments and bureaus; cadres at and above division level from the Sinkiang PLA units; leading organs; responsible persons of Sinkiang's Trade Union Council, CYL Committee, Women's Federal and the preparatory group for Sinkiang's Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Association.

When Chairman Hua, smiling broadly, met them, the cadres of all nationalities, with ardent love for Chairman Hua, warmly applauded, showing their respect for him. Chairman Hua also applauded to show his respect for them. Chairman Hua firmly strode toward the fighters and gladly said: "During our stay in Sinkiang, you guarded us. We thank you very much." The fighters shouted: "Salute Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee." Chairman Hua cordially talked with the guesthouse personnel next to him. He smilingly asked a woman attendant where she came from. She replied that she came from Shantung. Chairman Hua asked her if Sinkiang is good. She replied: Sinkiang is good. Chairman Hua said satisfactorily, "Good." The guesthouse personnel, cadres and guards who were received by Chairman Hua said excitedly: Although he is very busy, Chairman Hua received us and had photographs taken with us. This shows that he has great concern for the cadres and soldiers and people of all nationalities of Sinkiang, and is a great inspiration to them. They said that they will live up to Chairman Hua's expectations and advance Sinkiang's revolution and production at a faster pace.

CHAIRMAN HUA DEPARTS SINKIANG FOR PEKING 5 SEPTEMBER

0W051927Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Wise leader Chairman Hua departed Urumchi this afternoon for Peking after completing his inspection tour of Sinkiang. People of all nationalities saw him off with deep feelings. After successful official visits to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran, Chairman Hua returned to Urumchi and gladly inspected Sinkiang. In the past few days, Chairman Hua heard reports by responsible comrades of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee and the Sinkiang PLA units' party committee, received local and military cadres and visited farms and pastures on the agricultural and livestock production front to cordially talk with basic-level cadres and the masses and inquire about their well-being.

During the inspection tour Chairman Hua gained a thorough and meticulous understanding of Sinkiang's problems regarding the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, accelerating development, stepping up war preparedness against revisionism, strengthening unity among the nationalities and improving the people's living standards and issued important instructions on these problems. Chairman Hua's inspection tour of Sinkiang has greatly inspired the soldiers and people of all nationalities of Sinkiang, encouraged various areas of work in the region and has great and far-reaching significance.

In Urumchi today, the sun shone brightly after it stopped raining. People of all nationalities elatedly lined the streets from the guesthouse to the airport to warmly send Chairman Hua off. When the sedan carrying him passed through the streets, the masses jubilantly applauded.

Everywhere a warm atmosphere prevailed in which the leader loves the people and the people love him. Colorful red flags fluttered over buildings at the airport, and responsible cadres of Sinkiang's party and government organizations and Sinkiang PLA units and representatives of the masses of all nationalities who were seeing Chairman Hua off gathered near the plane. When Chairman Hua arrived, he was greeted by thunderous cheers. He warmly shook hands with the responsible comrades of Sinkiang's party and government organizations and the Sinkiang PLA units and masses' representatives in colorful native costumes. They greeted and thanked him for his concern for the people of all nationalities. When Chairman Hua firmly strode to the plane, he continuously waved, greeting the crowds. When the plane took off, the people watched it as long as possible, feeling very reluctant to part from him. For a long time they were not able to hold down their excitement. Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Chang Yao-tzu and other comrades who accompanied Chairman Hua on the inspection tour left Urumchi on the same plane.

Seeing Chairman Hua off at the airport were responsible persons of the Sinkiang regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Sinkiang PLA units and the Urumchi Municipal CCP Committee, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, (Chou Lin-shan), Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Cheng Shan-sheng, Li Yun-ho, Han Yu-lin, (Hui Yu-fu), Tsao-ta-no-fu, Chi Kuo, (Ma Shen), A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Yan Chin-kuo), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, Hsieh Kao-chung, (Chien Tu) and (Jen Ko-hai).

SHENSI POSTGRADUATE STUDY CLASSES ENROLL STUDENTS

HK011334Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "In accordance with the decision of the Education Ministry and the State Planning Commission, the postgraduate study classes run by some institutes of higher learning in this province will jointly start registering candidates beginning tomorrow." Those who meet the following conditions will be registered as candidates:

"1. A candidate must have a clear political history, support the CCP, warmly cherish socialism, warmly love labor, observe revolutionary discipline and be determined to study for revolution.

"2. A candidate should have passed a 2-year foundation course in school or have attained a cultural level through self-study after graduation equivalent to a 2-year foundation course.

"3. A candidate should be in good health.

"The postgraduate study classes in this province are run by the Sian Communications University, the Northwest University, the Northwest Institute of Telecommunications Engineering, the Northwest Institute of Light Industry, the Sian Mineral Institute and the Sian Medical College." The Sian Communications University will enroll students to attend classes in machinery engineering. The Northwest University will enroll students to attend classes in physics and chemistry. The Northwest Institute of Telecommunications Engineering will enroll students to attend radio classes. The Northwest Institute of Light Industry will enroll students to attend classes in paper making and light industry machinery. The Sian Mineral Institute will enroll students to attend classes in coal extraction. The Sian Medical College will enroll students to attend classes in general medicine and surgery. A joint entrance examination will be held on 28 September.

Generally speaking, graduates of the postgraduate study classes will have to return to their respective original areas and units. The institutes which run the classes can retain a few of their graduates as teaching staff.

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